THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. Terms: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. VI. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1873. NO. 48.

I Want to be a Granger.

Western papers have amusement over the anxiety of politicians there to learn ways agricultural. Here is some poetry one of the papers publishes, the verses supposed to have been sung by a local politician:

I want to be a granger,
And with the grangers stand
A horny-headed farmer,
With a haystack in my hand.

Beneath the tall tomato tree
I'll swing the glittering hoe—
And smite the wild potato-bug
As he skips o'er the snow.

I've bought myself a Dunham ram
And a gray alpaca cow,
A lock-stitch Osage orange hedge,
And a patent leather plow.

The Shoemaker's Song.

The shoemaker sat at his leathern bench,
And sang as he pegged his shoe;
He worked and sang and sang and worked,
While he drew the wax ends through.

Perchance his song was not so sweet
As the nightingale's sweetest trill;
But he worked as he sang and sang as he worked,
And sang and worked with a will.

He was not of love and Cupid's power
That the shoemaker gaily sang;
But he worked as he sang and sang as he worked,
While the shop with the echoes rang.

He did not sing to Italian strains—
Those words that none can tell!
But he beat the time to his own heart's rhyme
With the hammer that rose and fell.

The words that he sang are known to all,
And are known the old world through;
But little he dreamed of his coming fame
As he sang and pegged his shoe.

He had left the door of his shop ajar,
For a breath of cooling breeze,
That murmuring sighed in the forest wide,
Of the gently whispering trees.

From the clover red in its crimson bed,
The breeze its fragrance bore,
And swept it along with the stream of song
That flowed from that open door.

And this was the song that the shoemaker sang,
As he sang and pegged his shoe,
While a fly lit on the end of his nose
As he drew the wax ends through.

His hands were full and he could not stop,
So what to do was he?
Then he sang in the words that echo yet—
"Shoo, fly! don't bother me."

And he beat the time, in a kind of chime,
And his hammer that rose and fell;
And the words of his song were borne along
Wherever the breezes swell.

When now so soon the sun of June,
And summers sultry sky,
Shall work on man the curse and ban
By bringing back the fly.

Then whereso'er the breezes swell,
On land or o'er the sea,
His song shall rise in countless cries—
"Shoo, fly! don't bother me."

AN UNINVITED GUEST.

It was nearly three o'clock on a hot summer's day; the long polished counters of our bank were crowded with customers; money was flowing in and running out in the usual business-like manner. From a raised desk in my private room, I, the manager of the Royal Domestic Bank, looked out on the busy scene with a certain pride and pleasure. The Royal Domestic is not a long established institution, and, without vanity, I may say that much of its prosperity and success is attributable to the zeal and experience of its manager. In corroboration of this statement, I might refer to the last printed Report of the directors—laid before the shareholders at their annual meeting—in which they are pleased to say—— But after all, perhaps I might be thought guilty of undue egotism and conceit, if I repeat the flattering terms in which they speak of me.

A clerk puts his head inside my door. "Mr. Thrapstow, sir, wants to speak to you."

"Send him in, Roberts," I said.

Charles Thrapstow I had known from boyhood. We had both been reared in the same country town. The fact that his parents were of considerable higher social status than mine, perhaps made our subsequent intimacy all the pleasanter to me, and caused me to set a value upon his good opinion greater than its intrinsic worth. Thrapstow was a stockbroker, a very clever, pushing fellow, who had the reputation of possessing an excellent judgment and great good luck. At my request, he had brought his account to our bank. It was a good account; he always kept a fair balance, and the cashier had never to look twice at his checks.

Charlie, like everybody else in business, occasionally wanted money. I had let him have advances at various times, of course amply covered by securities—advances which were always promptly repaid, and the securities redeemed. At this time he had five thousand pounds of ours, to secure which we held City of Damascus Water Company's bonds to the nominal value of ten thousand. My directors rather demurred to these bonds, as being somewhat speculative in nature; but as I represented that the company was highly respectable, and its shares well quoted in the market, and that I had full confidence in our customer, our people sanctioned the advance. I had perhaps a little uneasy feeling myself about those bonds, for they were not everybody's money, and there might have been some little difficulty in finding a customer for them in case of the necessity for a sudden sale.

Thrapstow came in radiant. He was a good-looking fellow, with a fair beard and moustache, bright eyes of bluish gray, a nose tilted upwards, giving him a saucy, resolute air. He was always well dressed, the shiniest of boots, the most delicate shade of color in his light trousers and gloves, the glossiest of blue frockcoats, a neat light dust-coat over it, a blue bird's-eye scarf round his throat, in which was thrust a massive pin, containing a fine topaz, full of lustre, and yellow as beaten gold.

"Well, I've got a customer for those Damascus bonds waiting at my office; sold 'em well, too—to Billing Brothers, who want them for an Arab firm. One premium, and I bought at one discount."

"I'm very glad of it, Charlie," I said, and I felt real pleased, not only for Thrapstow's sake, but because I should be glad to get rid of the bonds, and the directors' shrugs whenever the bonds were mentioned.

"Hand 'em over, old fellow," said Charlie, "and I'll bring you Billing's check up in five minutes. You won't have closed by then; or if you have, I'll come in at the private door."

I went to the safe, and put my hand upon the bonds.

Charlie stood there, looking so frank and free, holding out his hands for the bonds, that I hadn't the heart to say to him, as I ought to have done: "Bring your customer here, and let him settle for the bonds, and then I will hand them over." I should have said this to anybody else, but somehow I couldn't say it to Charlie. There would only be five minutes' risk, and surely it was no risk at all.

The thing was done in a moment; I was carried away by Thrapstow's irresistible manner. I handed over the bonds, and Charlie went off like a shot.

It wanted seven minutes to three, and I sat watching the hands of the clock in a little tremor, despite my full confidence in Thrapstow; but then I had so thorough a knowledge of all the rules of banking, that I couldn't help feeling that I had done wrong. A few minutes, however, would set it right. Charlie's white and glittering topaz would soon put in an appearance.

Just at a minute to three the cashier brought me three checks, with a little slip of paper attached. They were Thrapstow's checks, for fifteen hundred—twelve hundred and three hundred odd respectively, and his balance was only five hundred odd.

I turned white and cold. "Of course you must refuse them," I said to the cashier.

When he went out, I sat in my chair quite still for a few moments, bewildered at the sudden misfortune that had happened to me. Charles Thrapstow was clearly a defaulter; but there was this one chance—he might have given the checks in the confidence of selling those bonds, and placing the balance to his account. In due course, these checks, which were crossed, would have been brought to the clearing-house, and have been presented on the morrow. But it seemed that his creditors had some distrust of him, and had caused the checks to be demanded out of due course.

The clock struck three. Charles had not come back. The bank doors closed with a clang. I could endure the suspense no longer. Telling the bank porter that if Mr. Thrapstow came, he was to be admitted at the private door, and was to be detained in my room till I returned, I went out, and made my way to his office, which was only a few hundred yards distant. He wasn't there. The clerk, a youth of fifteen, knew nothing about him. He was in Capel Court, perhaps—anywhere—he didn't know. Had he been in within the last half-hour? Well, no; the clerk did not think he had. His story, then, of the customer waiting at his office was a lie.

With a heavy heart, I went back to the bank. No; Mr. Thrapstow hadn't been in, the porter said. I took a Hansom, and went off to the office of Mr. Gedgemount, the solicitor to the bank. I asked his advice. "Could I get a warrant against this Thrapstow fer stealing the bonds?"

"Upon my word," said Gedgemount, "I don't think you can make a criminal matter out of it. It isn't larceny, because you abandoned the possession of the bonds voluntarily. No; I don't see how you can touch him. You must make a bankrupt of him, and then you can pursue him, as having fraudulently carried off his assets."

But that advice was no good to me. I think I was wrong in taking it. I think I ought to have gone straight off to the police station and put the affair in the hands of the detectives. Dignified men of law, like Gedgemount, always find a dozen reasons for inaction, except in matters that bring grist to their own mill.

I went home completly disheartened. How could I face my directors with such a story as that I had to tell? The only excuse that I could urge, of private friendship and confidence in the man who had robbed us, would make the matter only the worse. Clearly, at the same time that I told the circumstance to the directors, I should be bound to place my resignation in their hands, to be put into force if they thought fit. And there could be little doubt but that they would accept it. How damaging, too, the story would be to me, when I tried to obtain another appointment!

I had promised to take my wife and children for an excursion down the river, as soon as the bank closed, and the youngsters eagerly reminded me of my promise. I replied so savagely and sternly, that the children made off in tears; my wife, coming to see what was the matter, fared little better. I must have had a sunstroke or something, she told me, and brought bandages and eau de Cologne. I flung them away in a rage, and went out of the house. I must be doing something, I felt, and I hailed a cab and drove to Thrapstow's lodgings.

Mr. Thrapstow wasn't coming home that night, his landlady told me. She thought he was away for a little jaunt; but she didn't know. He occupied the ground-floor of a small house in Eccleston street, Pimlico—two rooms opening into each other. I told the woman that I would sit down and write a letter. She knew me well enough, as I had frequently visited Thrapstow, and she left me to myself. Then I began to overhaul everything, to try to find out some clue to his whereabouts. A few letters were on the chimney-piece; they were only circulars from tradesmen. In the fireplace was a considerable quantity of charred tinder. He had evidently been burning papers recently, and a quantity of them. I turned the tinder carefully over, spreading it out upon a newspaper. I found nothing legible except one little scrap of paper, which the fire had not altogether reduced to powder, on which I saw the name Isabel shining with metallic lustre. Then I went to the bedroom, and searched that. Here, too, were evident preparations for flight; coats and other garments thrown hastly into the cupboards, boxes turned out, an odd glove or two laying upon the dressing-table. I carefully searched all the pockets for letters or other documents, but I found nothing. The keys were left in all the receptacles—an instance of Charlie's thoughtfulness for others, in the midst of his rascality.

Lying upon the washstand was a card, which was blank upon one side, but on the other had the name of a photographer printed upon it. The yard was wet, as if it had been soaked in water; and near the upper end of it was a round irregular cut, which did not quite penetrate the card. It had evidently once had a photograph fastened on it; accordingly, the card had been wetted, to facilitate the removal of the photograph, whilst the face of the portrait had evidently been cut out, in order to be place it in a locket or something similar.

It struck me at once that the photograph, about which a man on the eve of a flight would take so much trouble, must be a person very dear to him; probably his swheetheart. Although I had been intimate with Thrapstow, he had always been very reserved as to his own friends and associates, and I had no clue to guide me to any of them except the photographer's card.

Re-entering my cab, I drove off to the photographer's. There was no number or distinguishing mark upon the card, and the chances seemed faint that he would be able to tell me anything about it. Indeed, at first, when the man found that I was not a customer, he seemed little inclined to trouble himself about the matter. The promise of a fee, however, made him more reasonable, and he offered to let me see his books, that I might search for the name I wanted to find. It was unlikely that the photograph had been done for Thrapstow; if it had, there would probably appear in the books only the useless record of his address, already known to me. Then the man shook his head. If I didn't know the name, it was no use looking; the card was nothing, he said; he sent hundreds out every month. What information could he possibly give me? Then I tried to describe the personal appearance of Thrapstow, but again he shook his head. If he hadn't taken his likeness, he wouldn't be likely to remember him; hardly even then, so many people passed through his hands.

All this time he had been carelessly holding the card in his fingers, glancing at it now and then, and suddenly an idea seemed to strike him. "Stop a bit," he said, and went into his dark chamber, and presently emerged, smelling strongly of chemicals. "Look here," he said, triumphantly. I looked, and saw a very faint ghostly impression of a photograph. "It's printed itself through," said the man—"they will sometimes—and I've brought it to light. Yes, I know the original of that." Again he dived into a closet, and brought out a negative with a number and label to it. Then he turned to his book, and brought out a negative with a number and label to it. Then he turned to his book, and wrote down an address for me—Mrs. Maidmont, Larkspur road, Notting Hill.

Away I went to Larkspur road. Mrs. Maidmont's house was a small comfortable residence, with bright windows, verandahs, gorgeous window-boxes, and striped sun-blinds. Mrs. Maidmont was at home, said a very neat, pretty-looking maid; and I sent in my card, with a message: "On most important business." The maid came back to say that her mistress did not recognize the name, but would I walk in?

I was shown into a pretty drawing-room on the first floor. An elderly lady rose to greet me with old-fashioned courtesy, at the same time with a good deal of uneasy curiosity visible in her face. This was not the original of the photograph, who was a young and charming girl.

"Madam," I said rapidly, "I believe that my friend, Charles Thrapstow, is well known to you; now, it is of the utmost importance that I should ascertain where he is at this present time."

"Stay!" said the old lady. "You are laboring under a complete mistake. I know nothing whatever of the gentleman whose name you mention—a name I never heard before."

Was she deceiving me? I did not think so.

"Perhaps Miss Maidmont may know him," I said eagerly.

"Miss Maidmont is not likely to have formed any acquaintance without her mother's knowledge," said Mrs. Maidmont with dignity. There seemed to be no alternative but for me to retreat with apologies.

"I am very busy, you see," went on the old lady, with a wave of the hand; and indeed the room, now I looked about me, I saw to be strewed with preparations for some festive event, a ball perhaps, or, from a wreath of orange blossoms that I saw peeping out of the milliner's box, more likely a wedding. I was about to take my departure reluctantly, when a young girl, a charming young girl, bounded into the room. She was the original of the photograph.

"Oh, mamma!" she cried, "here's a letter from poor Charlie to say he can't possibly come here to-night. Isn't it provoking? And I want to consult him about so many things."

"Well, my dear Isabel," said the old lady placidly, "you'll have enough of his company after to-morrow." From which I judged that my surmise as to the wedding was correct, and that Charlie was the bridegroom elect.

"By the way," she went on, "here's a gentleman, Isabel, who insists that we know a Mr. Charles—I forget the name now."

"Thrapstow," I interjected.

"A Mr. Charles Thrapstow. You know of no such person, Bella?"

"I know of no Mr. Charles but Charles Tempest," said Isabel.

"It is singular, too, that the initials of our friends should be the same. May I ask if you have given your portrait, taken by Blubore of Kensington ——"

"Upon my word," said Mrs. Maidmont, rising, and sounding the bell, "this is rather too much from a total stranger. We don't know your friend, and we don't know you. Susan, show this gentleman out."

"But a gentleman," I cried, "with blue eyes, and yellow beard and moustache, and turned-up nose."

"No more!" cried Mrs. Maidmont. "Am I to repeat once more, we know nothing about him?"

What could I do under these circumstances but take my leave? In Susan, however, I found an unexpected ally. She had heard my parting words of description, and she turned to me as we were descending the stairs, and said: "Miss Isabel's young man is exactly like that." Half-a-crown and a few blandishments, which, under the circumstances, I think even my worthy spouse would have condoned, put me into possession of the facts.

Miss Maidmont was really going to be married to-morrow morning at St. Spikenard's Church to a Mr. Charles Tempest, a very good-looking young man, whom they had not known long, but who seemed to be very well off. My description of my friend tallied exactly with Susan's of the bridegroom; but the coincidence might be merely accidental.

"Had Miss Maidmont a photograph of her lover?" I asked.

She had, in her own room, it seemed. Susan couldn't get at it now without suspicion; but she promised to secure it, and bring it with her, if I would meet her at nine o'clock at the corner of the street.

I was punctual to my trust; and at nine, Susan made her appearance with a morocco-case containing an excellent likeness of my friend, Charles Thrapstow, massive pin with topaz in it, and all.

Now, what was to be done? Should I go to Mrs. Maidmont, and tell her how she was deceived in her daughter's lover? That would have been the way best adapted to spare the feelings of the Maidmonts; but would it bring back the five thousand pounds? I thought not.

"Miss Maidmont," I soliloquised, "will find some way to warn her lover. Even robbing a bank may not embitter a girl against her sweetheart, and no doubt she's over head and ear's in love with Charlie." No; I determined on a different plan.

I rose early next morning, dressed myself with care, put on a pair of pale primrose gloves, donned my newest beaver, and took a cab to St. Spikenard's.

The church-bells were jingling merrily as I alighted at the church-door; a small crowd had already gathered on the pavement, drawn altogether by that keen foresight of coming excitement characteristic of the human species. "Friend of the bridegroom," I whispered to the verger, and I was forthwith shown into the vestry. The clergyman was then already, and shook hands with me in a vague kind of way.

"Not the bridegroom?" he said in a mild interrogative manner. I told him that I was only one of his friends, and we stood looking at each other in a comatose kind of way, till a little confusion at the vestry-door broke the spell. "Here he comes!" whispered some one; and the next moment there appeared in the vestry, looking pale and agitated, but very handsome, Mr. Charles Thrapstow.

I had caught him by the arm and led him into a corner, before he recognized who I was. When he saw me, I thought he would have fainted. "Don't betray me," he whispered.

I held out my hand with significant gesture.

"Five thousand," I whispered in his ear.

"You shall have it in five minutes."

"Your minutes are long ones, Master Charles," I said.

With trembling fingers, he took out a pocketbook, and handed me a roll of notes.

"I meant it for you, Tom," he said. Perhaps he did, but we know the fate of good intentions.

It didn't take long to count over those notes; there were exactly five thousand pounds.

"Now," said I, "Master Charley, take yourself off!"

"You promised," he urged, "not to betray me."

"No more I will, if you go."

"She's got ten thousand of her own," he whispered.

"Be off, or else——"

"No, I won't," said Charley, making up his mind with a desperate effort, "I'll not. I'll make a clean breast of it."

At that moment there was a bit of a stir, and a general call for the bridegroom. The bride had just arrived, people said. He pushed his way out to the carriage, and whispered a few words to Isabel, who fell back in a faint. There was a great fuss and bustle, and then some one came and said that there was an informality in the license, and that the wedding wouldn't come off that day.

I didn't wait to see anything further, but posted off to the bank, and got there just as the board were assembling. I suppose some of the directors had got wind of Thrapstow's failure, for the first thing I heard when I got into the board-room was old Venables grumbling out: "How about those Damascus bonds, Mr. Manager?" I rode roughshod over old Venables, and tyrannized considerably over the board in general that day, but I couldn't help thinking how close a thing it was, and how very near shipwreck I had been.

As for Thrapstow, I presently heard that, after all, he had arranged with his creditors, and made it up with Miss Maidmont. He had a tongue that would wind round anything, if you only gave him time, and I wasn't much surprised at hearing that his wedding-day was fixed. He hasn't sent me an invitation, and I don't suppose he will, and I certainly shall not thrust myself forward a second time as an uninvited guest.

An Anecdote of Harrison.

Colonel Chambers, of Kentucky, an intimate personal friend, who had served on the staff of General Harrison in one of his campaigns against the Indians, was under an engagment of marriage with the widow of his son. Chambers accompanied him to Washington, at his request, and the arrangement was that he should have the appointment of Register of the Treasury, and after the marriage he was to reside at the White House, Mrs. Chambers to be the presiding lady of the executive mansion. She was an accomplished, elegant woman, greatly caressed in Washington society. The finished gentlemen by whom she was surrounded at the seat of government contrasted so strikingly with her Kentucky lover, who was a plain man, of brusque manners, that she finally declined to fulfill her engagement. General Harrison was much concerned at this unfortunate contretemps, and perceiving that Chambers would be uncomfortably placed in Washington, offered him any appointment elsewhere that he might select. The unlucky suitor asked for the office of Governor of the Territory of Iowa. The place was assured him as a matter of course. Meantime Mr. Webster had promised the office to his friend General Wilson, of New Hampshire. At a cabinet meeting Mr. Webster informed the President that it had been decided by the gentlemen of the cabinet that James Wilson should be Governor of Iowa. "Ah! that is the decision, then, is it?" said General Harrison. The gentlemen of the cabinet replied in the affirmative. Without making any further remark, the old gentleman wrote a few words upon a piece of paper and handed it to Mr. Webster, requesting him to read it aloud. The Secretary of State looked a little embarrassed, but there was no alternative, and he read, in an audible voice, "William Henry Harrison, President of the United States." The general, rising to his feet, said, "And William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, tells you, gentlemen, that John Chambers shall be Governor of Iowa." Of course that concluded the subject, and Chambers was appointed.

A Printer's D.

Colonel Forney, in his new series of "Anecdotes of Public Men," lets us into a little of his personal history. He says: "I claim to know a little about newspapers, for I was fairly reared in a printing office, having served as 'devil,' apprentice, and journeyman; as compositor, copy-holder, proof-reader, pressman, reporter, and finally editor. I have worked with the buckskin balls, and pulled the old wooden Ramage; have made and pushed the glue roller; have worked off large editions on the Washington iron press, and have finally owned an eight-cylinder lightning Hoe, which, with its modern rivals, more than realizes the fiction of the Arabian genii. Harnessed in steam, with lightning couriers, they 'strike the earth breathless' with their thunder, and fill the very heavens with their millions of messengers. I have seen many a small sheet expand into a a great blanket, and fold itself, and die; and I have watched the few firstlings of a penny paper till they came to thousands of households, like so many morning intelligences. What a school is a printing office! What a short space in history is a generation, and yet what revolutions are crowded into it! The hours I spent at the case and the press were made delightful by the reading of the times. We had comparatively few newspapers, and so we read them through.

Specie Payment.

Mr. Amasa Walker, of Mass., is out in favor of a resumption of specie payments. His plan is the issuing by the Government of compound 6 per cent. notes, convertible after two years into 10-40 bonds, at 5 per cent. to be issued at the rate of five millions a month, and paid out for all ordinary expenses of government. These notes being put in circulation, would, he thinks, be gradually hoarded, and finally funded, and thus the currency would in five or six years be contracted to its natural limit, when it would, of necessity, be at par with gold. This scheme postpones the resumption of specie payments for five or six years, and it assumes a "natural limit" for the currency of the country, which limit is not defined or specified.

LIME AS A PRESERVATIVE OF WOOD.—Certain facts have been made known which show that lime is a good preserver of timber. Ships and barges used for the transportation of lime last much longer than others. A small coasting-schooner, laden with lime, was cast ashore and sunk. She was raised, and set afloat once more, and remained in a sound condition for thirty years. A platform of nine planks was used to mix mortar on during three generations, then, being no longer required, was neglected, and at length hidden by grass that grew over it. Sixty years afterward, on clearing the ground, it was discovered sound and well preserved.

An Old Plea.

It is about thirty years ago—I think it was in 1844—that Clark Sefton was indicted and tried for murder. He had been a public character, and had many and influential friends. Of the fact of the killing there could be no doubt; and it would be difficult to set up anything like due justification. The public was indignant, and it was evident that if the case came to speedy trial conviction would be sure. So the friends tried to stave the trial off till the public feeling should be cool; but in this they were foiled. The case was to come on at the very next session of the court. The friends—two of them—went to Philadelphia and consulted Cy. Carpenter, one of the best criminal lawyers of his time, and a boon companion of S. S. Prentiss. They told him if they could gain time—if the trial could be put off three or six months—they were confident Sefton could be cleared. Said Carpenter,—

"Keep quiet, and leave the case in my hands. But don't, on any account, mention my name. You know Selfrish McDonald?"

"Yes."

"Hire him to defend Sefton at the approaching trial."

"But," cried the friends, in amaze, McDonald is ——"

"Never mind," interrupted Carpenter. "Do as I bid you. Secure Selfrish McDonald for chief counsel of the accused, and await the result."

The friends, trusting Carpenter, though much against their better judgment, engaged Selfrish McDonald to conduct the defence in behalf of Clark Sefton, and the attorney entered upon the work with a magnificent flourish.

The trial came off, and Clark Sefton was declared Guilty.

Then Cy. Carpenter came to the rescue, and made a motion for a new trial in the case of Clark Sefton, accused of murder, on the ground of *the insanity of his counsel!* The insanity of McDonald was proved to the satisfaction of the Court, and a new trial was granted. In the next trial the jury disagreed, and in the end Sefton went clear.

Another case transpired of like character—that of Marsh, accused of murder and convicted, at Newark, New Jersey, about the same time (1844.) In this case, as in the other, a motion was made for a new trial on the ground of insanity of counsel, and argued before Judge Hornblower. I forget how it terminated, though doubtless some of our friends in Newark will remember.

Inconvenient Loyalty.

The *Levant Times* narrates an extraordinary adventure of Queen Olga of Greece, sister-in-law of the Princess of Wales, resulting from the exuberant loyalty of the Hellenic colony at Galatz. On passing that town on her way down the Danube, a deputation of Hellenic residents came on board the royal yacht and begged her Majesty to land and show herself to her loving subjects. Giving her arm to the Grand Duke Nicholas, the queen landed at the court-yard of the Danube Steamship Company. Queen Olga had hardly stepped ashore when a sudden rush was made, and she was separated from the Grand Duke and forcibly carried by the surging crowd out of the yard into the street. Here their loyalty broke all bounds, and laying hands on their sovereign's dress, they began to divide it amongst them as relics. The queen, however, did not lose her presence of mind, but forced her way into a *bakal's* shop. As it was, her Majesty escaped with her clothing in the same condition as that of France at this moment, whose mantle, according to M. Hugo's latest rhapsody, has its skirts torn off. Her Majesty was then escorted on board by the gendarmes, and had hardly placed herself in the hands of her Mistress of the Robes, when the cry was raised that the hope of the Hellenes, Prince Constatine was missing. A seach was made, and his Royal Highness was soon found hoisted on the shoulders of a stalwart son of Hellas, who had managed to slip on board, and who was exhibiting the little Prince to an admiring crowd of his countrymen on shore.

How it Arose.

The disturbances between the whites and negroes in Colorado county, Texas, arose from a very trifling cause. A deputy constable named J. R. Hone arrested a freedman who was charged with stealing a beef, and the prisoner was rescued by another of his race. The officer then got his revolver and arrested the negro again, and in taking him into custody he struck the freedman who had interfered with the prisoner on the head with his pistol, which at the same time went off. That night a party of unknown freedmen fired fifteen shots into the house of the officer, but fortunately his family, apprehending danger, had left. The next night two freedmen, who lived near the scene of the disturbance, were murdered by some unknown persons while on their way to Eagle Lake. This aroused the whole colored population in that region, and some four hundred of them armed and marched on Eagle Lake with the avowed intention of taking the place. The persuasions of the Sheriff of Colordo county, however, and the knowledge that one hundred armed white men had come to the assistance of the threatened villagers, led them to renounce this intention; but at the last accounts there was an extremely bitter feeling existing between the two races, and fears were entertained of serious trouble.

The Death of Napoleon.

The following incident from the pen of the celebrated ecclesiastical historian, Abbe Roulbacher, contradicts the irreligious stories that have been circulated in reference to the death of the great Napoleon: "When near his end, after having received the sacrament, he said to General Montholn, 'General, I am happy; I have fulfilled all my religious duties. I wish you at your death the same happiness. I had had need of it. I am an Italian—a child of the rank of Corsica. The sound of the bell affects me; the sight of the priest gives me pleasure. I wished to make a mystery of all this, but that would not be right. I ought to, I will, render glory to God. I think he will not be pleased to restore me to health....There is nothing terrible in death; it has been the companion of my pillow during the past three weeks, and now it is on the point of seizing me forever. I should have been glad to have seen my wife and son again, but the will of God be done.' On the 3d of May he received the second time the holy *viaticum*, and after having said adieu to his generals, he pronounced these words, 'I am at peace with all mankind.' He then joined hands, saying, 'My God!' and expired on the 5th of May at six at night."

POISONED.—The widow of Benjamin Bellew of Wilmington, Delaware, has been poisoned nearly to death with a seidlitz powder purchased at a druggist's. The physician thinks that there was corrosive sublimate in the powder. The circumstance derives additional interest from the fact that the Rev. Mr. Mann, of Raleigh, N. C., whose daughters were arrested on a charge of having poisoned him, and were honorably discharged, died from corrosive sublimate taken in a seidlitz powder.

The Benton Family.

The Daughters of "Old Bullion" Reduced to Poverty--Singular Misfortunes of Mrs. Fremont, Mrs. Boilleau and Mrs. Jones.

"Aaron Boilleau, who was sentenced to imprisonment by a French Court for his connection with the Memphis and El Paso Railroad affair, is confined in the Conciegerie. Before his trial M. Beilleau had abandoned all his fortune and that of his wife in favor of the stockholders of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad. Mme. Beilleau is at Boulogne. She and her six children live through the generosity of their friends."

To many people of Missouri, says the St. Louis *Dispatch*, this brief paragraph will convey more than a passing interest. Nine or ten years ago Baron Boilleau was the French Consul at New York city, trusted and respected by his government and popular and accomplished in his intercourse with the people of America. He married, while Consul at New York, Susan, a daughter of Colonel Thomas H. Benton, having met this lady in Washington city a few months previous. The movement was a most happy one, and between the two there existed only the utmost confidence and perfect affection.

Baron Boilleau was afterwards appointed Minister to Ecuador, South America, and it was while performing the functions of his office in this locality that he was recalled and disgraced by the French authorities. During his stay in New York he had become involved in railroad schemes, and had been induced in an evil hour to recommend, in his capacity as an official agent of the government, the negotiation of the Memphis and El Paso railroad bonds. In this he violated the plain law of his country. Rigid in all such matters, and forcibly in contrast with the known indifference or collusion of the United States, the French government carried out the law to its utmost, and imprisoned him whom it before honored in the Conciergerie or debtor's prison, thus making the example all the more suggestive. It will also be remembered that Fremont is a brother-in-law of the Baron, and that the same Court which tried and found his connection guilty, also sentenced the General to serve a term of years in the same institution. He made good his escape from France, however, and, in the absence of anything like an extradition treaty, will probably keep it good.

Time brings about strange events. There was once a period in the affairs of Missouri when Colonel Benton was its political autocrat. Thirty years in the Senate gave him something of the intense individual imperialism of the Roman. He tolerated no opposition, compromised with no resistance, and died as he had lived, with the war harness on. Troubles not a few have come to those whom he nurtured and loved. Mrs. Fremont is the wife of a man who has been declared a felon, because of a speculation which has ruined his brother-in-law, bankrupted his family and consigned his wife and children to charity. Another daughter, Mrs. William Cary Jones, now a widow residing in San Francisco, Cal., has felt also almost terribly the misfortunes of life, and, though enduring all the privations of extreme poverty, is supporting herself and children on the small wages paid to her as a teacher in the public schools. The many friends in the State of these estimable yet unfortunate ladies will read of their late afflictions with feelings of the most sincere regret.

A Strange Shipwreck.

The news of the wreck of the steamer Agra off Columbo has already been noted. The details of the disaster are quite exciting. It appears, according to a letter to the London *Times*, that the captain, to save fuel, sought anchorage outside the port.

The pilot let go the anchor too near a well-known rock, and the sea, tumbling in as it knows how to tumble off Galle in the southwest monsoon, caused the chain cable to part, and the vessel to surge heavily on the rock. The work of destruction was rapid; those on board were startled by the metallic sound of the ripping iron sides of the steamer as her hull was torn in shreds by the piercing rock. There was no time to be lost. The vessel was fast filling, and to save passengers' luggage was hopeless. They had barely time to escape into the boats as the seas came tumbling over the sides, sweeping everything before them, carrying away one poor invalid sailor, and bursting open the cages and dens of an extensive menagerie on board, going home for the Zoological Gardens. The escape and striking out amid the waves of a crowd of tigers, elephants, etc., and their roars and screams, added to the terror of the wretched passengers. One elephant managed to swim ashore.

Our Present Duty.

The way to make easy times is as clear as daylight.

Let every man or woman who owes money pay it at once, if it is possible.

Be willing to make a sacrifice in order to meet promptly all your engagements.

Stop grumbling at the faults or mistakes of others, and attend faithfully to your own affairs.

Deal fairly, leniently and cheerfully with all persons who owe you or are in pecuniary trouble.

If you are out of debt, thank the Lord; and then go round among your friends, and enemies, too, if you have them, and render them all the assistance in your power.

Don't hoard your money; but loan it, or use it to relieve the needy, on the same principle that you would give bread to the needy in a day of famine.

Do what you can in every way to relieve pecuniary distress, to check the current of financial embarrassments and restore public confidence.

If you are a bank officer or director, don't be cross a minute. Smile, as a Christian duty, from morning till night. Give an encouraging word, if possible, to all; and by all means strain every nerve to help all who need it.

A Mixed Mess.

In San Francisco a Chinese chop house was noted for its unequaled pot pies and sausage. Becoming suspicious, the authorities investigated and found after John had left for parts unknown, that his guests had been eating a strange mixture. The delectable pork pie and a sausage of incomparable proportions were found to be compounded of marmot, owl, and sucker, and stuffed in the inside skin of the domesticated rattlesnake. The industry throve rapidly. The outer skins of the snakes were tanned into a sort of shagreen for covering fancy boxes; marmot fur was made into felt, the skins into imitation chamois. Packages of the pies were regularly shipped Eastward, to New York, Chicago, and Boston. At the time of the exposure the Chinaman had twenty-seven hands employed, and worked a steam-engine of twelve horse power, so great was the demand for his pies and sausage.

It is said that a bar of iron worth five dollars is worth, when manufactured into horse-shoes, $10 50; table knives, $180; buttons and buckles, $4,035; springs of watches, $200,000.

Bursting of a Bog.

Strange Scene of Devastation in Ireland.

Mr. W. L. Trench, writing to the London *Times* to appeal to the charitable for aid for some unfortunate families, gives this account of the bursting of an Irish bog. He says:

"I have just returned from inspecting one of the most pitiful scenes of the sort it has been my fate to witness since I saw the remains of the village of Visp, in the Rhone Valley, Switzerland, after its destruction by flood some years ago.

"The scene to which I refer is the result of the bursting of a bog, situated about three miles east of the town of Dunmore, in the northern part of Galway county. Heretofore this bog was connected with the Dunmore River, at Dunmore, by a small stream called the Corrabel River, flowing through a continuation of pasture and tillage lands in its course. The level of the upper surface of the bog was formerly 260 feet above the sea, and that of the water at Dunmore 190 feet, showing a fall of 70 feet. Up to a fortnight ago this bog presented the usual appearance of most of our undrained Irish bogs, i. e., its skirts, adjoining the arable land, consisting of high turf banks, being exceedingly wet and spongy.

"On the first of October the farmer occupying a farm on the Corrabal stream, near the bog, was digging his potatoes, when he suddenly observed a brown mass slowly approaching him. He left his spade in the ground and went for the neighbors; on his return the mass (which was the moving bog) had half covered his potato field, and completely hidden from sight his field of corn, with the exception of a few 'stooks' situated on a knoll; they still remain an island in the middle of a scene of desolation. This was but the commencement; since then the bog has continued to advance in a rolling mass, continuing its course right down the valley to Dunmore, burying on its way three farm houses, and covering at least one hundred and eighty acres of pasture and arable land to a depth, in some places, of six feet. The unfortunate occupiers of the three farms have been turned, by this visitation of Providence, farmless and homeless, with their families, on the world.

"At Dunmore a small bridge has been removed, near the junction of the Corrabel stream with the Dunmore River, to afford relief to the lands up the valley, and a bog-laden torrent is being discharged into the latter river. The worst may be said to be over, but the discharging powers of that river will be materially affected by this influx of solid matter. The source of this disaster presented a wonderful appearance. The subsidence at the discharging point cannot be less than about 35 feet. The extent of the bog affected is most clearly defined by a series of black 'crevasses,' where the upper crust of the bog has, by the subsidence below, been torn asunder. The whole assumes the form of a crater half a mile in diameter.

"With considerable difficulty we piloted our way to the centre, where we found the brown liquid bog boiling out like a stream of lava and feeding the moving mass in the valley below. At the point where the bog burst, the turf banks were forced right over and round on either side, and assumed somewhat the appearance of 'moraines.'

"This and similar disasters to which this country is liable must be attributed to the absence of a complete and good system of arterial drainage. A similar catastrophe occurred a couple of years ago, occasioned by the backwater of the River Suck, near Castlerea."

A Young Girl Dreams the Day and Hour of her Death.

The following remarkable story is vouched for by no less a person than the venerable Bishop of Gloucester:

Sir Charles Lee, by his first wife, had only one daughter, of which she died in childbirth; and, when she was dead, her sister, the Lady Everard, desired to have the education of the child, and she was very well educated till she was marriageable, and a match was concluded for her with Sir William Perkins, but was prevented in a most extraordinary manner. Upon a Thursday night, she, thinking she saw a light in her chamber after she was in bed, knocked for her maid, who presently came to her, and she asked why a candle was left burning in her chamber. The maid said she left none, and there was none but what she brought with her at that time. Then she said it was the fire; but that, her maid told her, was quite out, and she said she believed it was only a dream, whereupon she said it might be so, and composed herself again to sleep. About two o'clock that night she dreamed that a little old woman appeared before her and said that she was her mother, that she was happy, and that by twelve o'clock that day she should be with her, and then the old woman vanished.

The young lady immediately awakening, looked at her watch and noted the time, and then knocked again for her maid, called for her clothes, and when she was dressed, went into her closet, and did not come out again till 9 o'clock. Then she brought out a letter which she had written to her father, handed it to her aunt, the Lady Everard, told her what had happened, and desired that as soon as she was dead, it might be sent to him. But her aunt thought that she had suddenly lost her reason, and thereupon immediately sent to Chelmsford for a physician and surgeon, who soon after arrived; but she could not discern even the indication of loss of reason, or of any indisposition of her body. The young lady then desired that the chaplain might be called to read prayers, and when they were over, she took her guitar and sat down and played, and sung so melodiously and exquisitely, that her music master, who was then there, marvelled greatly. About the stroke of twelve, she arose, and, seating herself in the great arm chair, gave a great gasp or two, and immediately expired, while the bell was yet striking twelve. She grew so suddenly cold, that the physician was at a loss to account for it. She died at Waltham, in Essex, three miles from Chelmsford, and the letter sent to Sir Charles at his house in Warkwichshire, contained the full particulars of his daughter's dream, which was so painfully realized. She was buried at her own request by the side of her mother at Edminton in the year of 1862.

Scorpion in a Lady's Hair.

"A lady in this city," says the Nevada *Transcript*, "a few evenings since, was startled in a most shocking manner on discovering a scorpion on her headdress. It appears that, during the afternoon, she had been out to the graveyard, where the bug probably got on her dress, thence to her head-dress. During the evening, when she was about arranging her hair, she felt something singular about it, and commenced to assertain the cause, and no sooner had she placed her hand on the bug when she received a severe and painful sting on one of her fing

The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Nov. 27, 1873.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, in advance, 25) when not paid in advance.*
Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

On the 16th of December the people of this state will be called upon to vote upon the new Constitution. This instrument should be carefully read by every citizen, so that his vote can be cast intelligently. No one, for or against, should fail to vote, as it pertains to establishing the fundamemtal law for the state. In our opinion, the new Constitution should receive the vote of every man who desires a wholesome reform and correction of the abuses which unprincipled politicians have practiced for years. We are gratified that in this opinion we are in accord with the honest men of the democratic and republican parties in this state.

We here reproduce some of the sections which are among the most wholesome features of the new Constitution. Article 2, sec. 7 strikes at the embezzlers, bribers and perjurers, disqualifying such from holding office:

Sec. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

Section 8th, it will be seen, provides against salary grabs:

Sec. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or other wise. No member of either House shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

Article 3, sections 1 to 6, interfere with the old curse of hasty and snaky legislation:

Section 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either House as to change its original purpose.

Sec. 2. No bill shall be considered unless refered to a committee returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

Sec. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

Sec. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each House; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of members before the final vote is taken on the bill and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the votes shall be taken by yeas and nays the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal and a majority of the members elected to each House be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

Sec. 5. No amendment to bills by one House shall be concured in by the other except by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either House only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

Sec. 6. No law shall be revived amended or the provisions thereof extended or confered by reference to the title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re enacted and published at length.

Section 8, provides that notice of local bills must be given in the locality affected, 30 days beforehand, thus apprising every one of what is intended and preventing the passage of bills in a secret manner:

Sec. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be effected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the general assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law: the evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the general assembly before such act shall be passed.

Section 11, provides against extra pay for services to any officer, employee, or contractor:

Sec. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employee, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

Section 29, 30 and 31 interfere with the business of corrupt legislators, who went to Harrisburg to sell their votes to the highest bidder and for the most infamous legislation:

Sec. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand or receive or consent to receive, directly or indirectly for himself or for another, from any company, corporation or persons any money, office, appointment, testimonial reward, thing of value or enjoyment or of personal advantage of promise thereof for his vote or official influence or for withholding the same or with an understanding expressed or implied that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby or who shall so licit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter or thing aforesaid for another as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or or promise of such money, advantage matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bridery within the meaning of this Constitution and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offence, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

Sec. 30. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly offer, give or promise any money, thing of value testimonial, privilege or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Article 7 imposes oaths upon our public servants which none but the vilest and most degraded of men will have the courage to violate:

OATHS OF OFFICE.

Sec 1. Senators and Representatives and all judicial, State and county officers, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure by nomination or election (or appointment) except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within the Commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Common Pleas, learned in the law, in the hall of the House to which the members shall be elected.

Article 8, sections 8 and 9, bribery of voters, and candidates guilty of bribery and violation of election laws, is punished by disqualification forever to hold office.

Sec. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise, or offer to give to an elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

Sec. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws, shall in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years

Relative to county officers we copy the following sections. A mixed board of Commissioners is insured in each county.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Section 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors or controllers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may from time to time be established by law, and no sheriff or treasurer shall be elegible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

Sec. 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 7. Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

The following are among the wholesome restrictions placed upon corporations:

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

Sec 1. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 3. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well being of the State.

Sec. 4. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

Sec. 5. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same upon whom process may be served.

Sec. 6. No corporation shall engage in any business other than expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

Sec. 7. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received: and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void; the stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance to general law, nor without the consent of the person holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance to law.

Sec. 8. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works highways or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury or destruction. The General Assembly is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporations or individuals, made by viewers or otherwise; and the amount of such damages, in all cases of appeal, shall on demand of either party, be determined by a jury according to the course of the common law.

Sec. 9. Every banking law shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of the State, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the Auditor General for the redemption of such notes or bills.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this Constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

Sec. 11. No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be organized or organized in pursuance of any law without three months' previous public notice at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years.

A List of railroads that are in default on the interest on their bonds is given in the Financial Chronicle. They are fifty-five in number, and their aggregate bonded debt defaulted on amounts to $217,959,311, which is about 13 per cent. of the total railroad bonded debt of the country, estimated at $1,700,000,000. The defaulting fifty-five roads are made up of two classes—those paying roads which have been suddenly overtaken by the panic and obliged to suspend payment temporarily; and those unwisely located and costly roads, built through sparsely settled regions, which earn little or no profit over their operating express. The former will shortly recover from their temporary discredit the latter will, many of them, have to be sold out. A great many of these latter roads have been built almost entirely with the proceeds of their bonds, and have thus cost about one quarter to one third more than they would have cost if built with cash. They represent nothing but their debts, which are more than their assets—that is, more than the roads themselves are worth. It is the large amount of capital invested in these non-paying and almost worthless bonds that assists to aggravate the present stringency of money.

The Lancaster Express has evidently discovered the main source of the opposition to the New Constitution. It observes: "The members of the House are a unit against the Constitution. If adopted, the pleasant pastures to which they have so often led the innocent sheep of the legislature will become as withered deserts. With these sections a part of the organic law, it will be uncomfortable for the softly-stepping and low-voiced agent of the railroad corporation to be seen moving like a luminary in regular orbits around the sons of men, shedding peculiar light upon legislation. Even the hardened old debauchees who for years have openly plied their shameless vocation on the hill, will feel that the sword of Damocles is no pleasant object to contemplate even at a rare feast. Those pleasant little interviews in some committee room, to which members are politely invited when new counties or boom bills are being considered, will be things of the past. The veterans of the Third House will loudly denounce the New Constitution on the ground that that body usurped its functions, and did twice as much work as the people expected them to do when the Coosttitution was ordered Under the New Constitution the trade of lobbyist would be as safe as running contraband of war to the island of Cuba under the present style of treating all prisoners caught."

The Great Coal Monopoly.

The Reading Railroad company, which has gone so largely into monopolizing Pennsylvania coal lands, wants subscription to a $10,000,000 six per cent. gold loan, which was put on the London market on the 22d of October. The transactions of this company in land and transits are simply enormous, and this year the company has increased its net income up to Sept. 30, $1,109,729; its total earnings for the ten months being $12,022,221, against $9,650,160 for the same period in 1872.

It is a remarkable fact that three of our great railroads, should the Reading get this loan taken in London, will have negotiated $10,000,000 each in England this year. The Baltimore and Ohio was the first, and at the very best rates, and the Pennsylvania road claims to have negotiated the same amount prior to the late panic on this side. The Reading Railway is 708 miles in length, with tracks and sidings equal to 1,335 miles of single track.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, the capital of which is held by the Reading Railroad, owns 90,000 acres of coal lands, on which there are 90 collieries producing annually four millions of tons of coal and may be increased double or treble this amount. It is stated that receipts for the current year from railroad traffic will be $15,000,000, against $12,125,000 in 1872, and the entire gross receipts of the year from the two companies will be over $22,000,000.

It is added that this increasing traffic requires increased facilities for carrying and the opening of the mines of coal. The scarcity of vessels has created a necessity for an addition to the company's fleet of iron-screw colliers for shipping at Port Richmond, which amounts to two and a half millions of tons a year. Hence this new loan is called for. It is contended on the one hand that the public is to be benefited in this matter of the Reading Railroad by the greater combined facilities in coal operation and transportation, while on the other hand it is held that injurious monopoly and control of the coal interests generally is to be the result.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A Bloodthirsty Buffaloian.

Buffalo, November 20.—Yesterday a German, named Knecht, attempted to kill his wife and then follow up the tragedy by shooting himself. He was unucessful in both. He wounded his wife twice with a pistol ball, and then turned and shot himself through the face. He then retired to his room intending to finish the job by cutting his own throat with a razor. The police, however, appeared on the ground and arrested him before he could carry out his intentions.

The Old Corpse.

Chattanooga, November 20.—There is a complete democratic victory in the municipal election to day, Dr. P. D. Sims, mayor, and J. J Lowry, marshal, are elected. This is the first democratic victory for city officers since the war.

PAID OFF—Ex-President Johnson, who, it appears, had entrusted all his spare funds—$74,000—to the commercial Jay-hawker Cooke, last week received his dividend, $22,000, about 30 per cent. The balance, 70 per cent., has been gambled away by these "christian bankers." Andy may thank his stars that he got any of his cash back.

The democratic and republican delegates of Allegheny county, have, over their signature, unanimously endorsed the new constitution.

Points of Our Demands on Spain.

The following are said to be the points of a peremptory demand presented by our government to the Spanish cabinet:

First, The formal delivery of the Virginius to officers of our government in a port of the United States.

Second, The release and restoration to our protection of the surviving captives.

Third, A money indemnity to the heirs of all taken from on board the Virginius and put to death.

Fourth, The trial and punishment of General Burriel and all other responsible officers.

Fifth, The immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in Cuba as the source of all the pending difficulties and complaints.

A LONG CABINET MEETING.

Washington, Nov. 22. The Cabinet meeting to day was the longest that has been held since the late war, commencing at twelve o'clock noon and lasting four hours. Secretary Fish presented despatches from Minister Sickles relative to the demonstrations against the American legation at Madrid which are said to have caused some feeling, but it was the opinion of members that the Madrid Government were not responsible for the attempted outrage, and that it was gotten up by the enemies of the Castelar Ministry. Secretary Robeson made a statement showing the number and efficiency of the vessels ordered to Cuban waters, which gave great satisfaction, and the Secretary was complimented for the energy he had displayed.

A BLUE PROSPECT.

After the Cabinet meeting a member of the Cabinet was asked how things looked now, and replied. "Things begin to look very blue—very warlike. I should not be surprised if the whole affair ended in a difficulty. It looks very much like that now. For my part I don't see any other way to get out of it. If war does come, one thing is certain, the Government is fully prepared for it."

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The chief officers for all iron clads and other vessels destined for service in Cuban waters are under orders, and the other officers will be ordered within a few days. The greatest activity continues at the Navy Department, and since his return Secretary Robeson has been in close conference with the heads of the different bureaus relative to the work done and to be performed, by them.

THE WAR FEVER IN ILLINOIS.

A private letter from a prominent gentleman in Illinois states there is nothing spoken of in his section but the Virginius affair, and that the war fever runs high. The Government could raise any number of troops in Illinois, and it is hoped the Government will insist on its demands, even if the result is a declaration of war.

The Spanish objections to this have been sent forward by the American minister.

SPAIN WILL CONCEDE NOTHING.

Minister Sickles Does Not See How War Can be Avoided.

Madrid, November 20— [Herald special.] The situation is grave. There is a serious misunderstanding between Minister Sickels and the Spanish Cabinet. On the arrival of the news of the capture of the Virginius, President Casteller called at the United States Legation, and expressed regret, and ordered a suspension of the sentences. When Secretary Fish telegraphed the news of the executions, General Sickles sent a note at 2 A M., demanding a stay. The Foreign Secretary answered questioning the accuracy of the information, and intimating that General Sickles' action was not authorized. Thereupon General Sickles, in the name of the United States, addressed a formal protest against the inhuman butcheries, and the insult to the United States flag, and demanded that Spain should enforce obedience to its orders in Cuba, and insisted on the rights of Americans to treat under the treaty of 1795. He complained that the American Consul at Santiago was prevented from using the telegraph to Washington. The Spanish Secretary answered that that matter was wholy municipal affair between Spain and the Virginius pirates. Spain will not tolerate American interference. The interview ended by General Sickles demanding that Spain should enforce the order of the Cabinet on Cuba for a suspension of the executions. The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs haughtily declined to permit Sickles to discuss the municipal affairs of Cuba. The interview terminated angrily, Sickles saying that he would hold no more personal but only official relations with the Minister. Public feeling runs high. The Spaniards blame the United States for the Cuban insurrection, and say they will welcome war. Minister Sickles does not see how war can be avoided, as Spain will conceed nothing, and public opinion will prevent Castellar from making any concessions. There is no use in the United States trifling any more on the subject. Spanish stubbornness making concessions impossible. The extreme Republicans favor the views of the United States in the affair.

The Cuban Question.

Washington, November 20.—The evidence accumulates that Cuban matters will require much correspondence and consequent delay. It is asserted in prominent quarters that no complication need be feared as the administration sees its way clear, and while war may be avoided, the probability is that Cuba will be free.

We never thought there was much danger of a war with Spain.

SNOW FIFTEEN INCHES DEEP.

On Monday night 17th, Harrisburg was visited by a rain followed by a light fall of snow. In the northern part of the neighboring county of Lancaster a fierce storm prevailed, during the continuance of which fifteen inches of snow fell, and on Tuesday sleighing in a measure took the place of wagon travel. At Adamstown the ground was covered to the depth of a foot.

A CARLIST SUCCESS.

Intelligence has been received here of the annihilation of a band of republicans numbering 400 men in the province of Almera. All of them were killed or captured by the Carlists.

It is said that the new constitution of Pennsylvania has been signed by one hundred and thirty of the one hundred and thirty-three delegates.

APPLETONS'
AMERICAN CYCLOPAEDIA.
New Revised Edition.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was complete in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled The American Cyclopaedia.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of particular moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspaper or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopaedia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanation in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable feature of scenery, architecture, and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopaedia, and worthy of its high character.

This work is sold to Subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be completed in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood Engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

Price and Style of Binding.

In extra Cloth, per vol.,.....$5.00
In Library Leather, per vol.,..... 6.00
In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol.,.... 7.00
In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol.,... 8.00
In Full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol.,..... 10.00
In Full Russia, per vol.,..... 10.00

Three volumes now ready. Succeeding volumes, until completion, will be issued once in two months.

*** Specimen pages of the American Cyclopaedia, showing type, illustrations etc., will be sent gratis, on application

First-Class Canvassing Agents wanted.

Address the Publishers,

D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y.

nov 4m.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

SPECIAL ELECTION FOR THE ADOPTION OR REJECTION OF THE NEW OR AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

WHEREAS, In and by an ordinance, passed by the Convention for Amending the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1873, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of each county to give notice of the election, to be held for the adoption or rejection of the Amended Constitution, proposed by said Convention, and by the laws of the Commonwealth. In pursuance thereof, I, B. F. SHAFFER, Sheriff of the county of Centre, do therefore, make known and give public notice to the electors of said county of Centre, that a Special Election will be held on the THIRD TUESDAY in December next, being the 16th day of the month, in the General Election Districts therein, and

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the twp., of Hains, at the Public House of John Limbert.

For the twp., of Half Moon, at the School House in Stormstown.

For the twp., of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the twp., of Potter, at the house of Daniel Weidensaul, Old Fort Hotel.

For the twp., of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B Fisher.

For the twp., of Ferguson, in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the twp., of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the twp., of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the twp., of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the boro' and township of Howard, at the school house in said borough.

For the twp., of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the twp., of Snow Shoe, at the school house near Samuel Askey.

For the twp., of Marion, at the house of Joel King, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the twp., of Hus on, at the house of John Reed.

For the twp., of Penn, at the house of W. L. Musser.

For the twp., of Liberty, in the school house at Eaglerille.

For the twp., of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the twp., of Burnside, at the house late of J. K. Boak.

For the twp., of Curtin, at the school house near Robt. Manns.

For the borough of Unionville and Union twp., at the new school house in Unionville.

For the borough of Philipsburg, at the public school house in said borough.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed, to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the National Forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from penalty or disability therein provided, and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 1 Be it enacted by the senate and house of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same. That in all elections to be held hereafter in this Commonwealth it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

Sec. 2. That if any Judge or Inspector of Election, or any one of them, shall receive, or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offence, be seatenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

Sec. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in the Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth shall, for each offence, be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceeding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Sec 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And further, by the first section of the act of March 30, 1864.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same. That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot boxes.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July, 1869, I hereby give notice that every person receiving appointment (except of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the act of April 16, 1840, it is provided that the aforesaid 13th section of July 2, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Whereas, by the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers may or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens the same and equal opportunity to perform such requisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case with full cost and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall also for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the 1st Article VI of the Constitution of the United States that "this Constitution, and laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, * * Anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Whereas, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth, the Tenth section of which provides as follows:

Sec. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and when otherwise qualified under existing laws be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE.

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING.

Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

1. That the amended Constitution prepared by this Convention, be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed, the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days notice of said election by proclamation:

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instructions. The Commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many ballots of affirmative voters as there are voters in each county—and the same number of negative votes; and the said Commissioners shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, returns, circulars of instructions, and such other books and papers as may be necessary. The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "New Constitution;" in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving negative votes the words "Against the New Constitution."

3. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution then it shall be the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new Constitution, then it shall be rejected, and be null and void.

4. Five Commissioners of Election, viz., Edwin H. Fuller, Edward Browning, John F. Weber, Henry S. Hagert and John O. James, are hereby appointed by this Convention, who shall have direction of the election upon this amended Constitution in the city of Philadelphia. The said Commissioners shall be duly sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own number. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, and they shall have authority to make a registration of voters for the several election divisions of said city, and to furnish the lists so made to the election officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this ordinance to be used at the election; to appoint a judge and two inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instructions to the election officers regarding their duties in holding the election and in making returns thereof. No person shall serve as an election officer who would be disqualified under section 3, article 8 of the new Constitution. The general return of the election in the said city shall be opened, computed and certified before the said commissioners, and with their approval, which approval shall be indorsed upon the return. They shall make report, directed to the President of this Convention, of their official action under this ordinance and concerning the conduct of the said election within the said city.

The Judges and Inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and with like powers and duties to those of ordinary election officers. Each Inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the Board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers of this Commonwealth. If said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered, shall be permitted to vote upon making proof of his rights to the election officers, according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth. Return Inspectors and their clerks and an hourly count of the votes shall be discontinued with, but overseers of election may be selected for any precinct by said Election Commissioners, whose duties and powers shall be the same as those of overseers of election in said city under existing election laws applicable thereto. Returns of the election shall be made in said city as in the case of an election for Governor, but a triplicate general return of said city shall be made out and forwarded to the President of this Convention at Harrisburg, as is hereinafter provided in case of county returns.

5. In each of the Counties of the Commonwealth (except Philadelphia), the returns of the election shall be made as in the case of an election for Governor, or, but the return judges in each county shall make out a triplicate county return and transmit the same, with in five days after the election, directed to the President of this Convention, at Harrisburg.

Done in Convention this Third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three.

JOHN H. WALKER, President

D. L. IMBRIE, Clerk.
A true copy of ordinance of submission

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth
B. F. SHAFFER,
Sheriff.

I. Guggenheimer.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings, has filled up his shelves with a lot of

SPLENDID NEW GOODS,

embracing

READY MADE CLOTHING,

DRESS GOODS,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

AND FANCY ARTICLES

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may always be found. 12ap.tf.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

1 DOOR BELOW HOFFER'S
BELLEFONTE, PA.
GEORGE O'BRYAN,
Dealer in
FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS,
BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
SOFAS, LOUNGES,
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.
Particular Attention to Ordered Work.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
UNDERT

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY NOV. 27, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—First lesson in German—Bezahlt den Drucker.

—The track men on our Railroad are opposite Hartleton, putting down the iron rails. They are expected to reach Laurelton ina few weeks.

—An agricultural meeting will be held at Centre Hall, on Saturday afternoon, 6th December, in the School-house. Farmers and all others, are earnestly requested to attend. Gen. Beaver, John H. Orvis, D. S. Keller, and others will speak.

—There was a large attendance at court this week. On Tuesday morning several parties from Philipsburg, received the customary sentence of fine and imprisonment for violation of the liquor laws, one woman being fined $50. The case of Richards for the murder of Williams was commenced on Tuesday.

—Never blow into a gun for fear it return the compliment and blow your head off. This happened to a fellow in Dauphin county last week.

—Col. D. G. Bush and Seth H. Yocum, Esq., of Ashland, Schuylkill county Pa., have entered into a legal co-partnership under the old firm-name Bush & Yocum. The junior member of this new firm is an elder brother of the lamented George M. Yocum, Mr. Bush's former partner. Seth H. Yocum is a graduate of Dickinson College, and has had nine years of experience in the practice of law.—*Rep.*

—Mr. Charles F. Romic, of near Hublersburg raised, a pumpkin which weighs 46 lbs. How's that ?

—Henry Yearick & Son, have opened a splendid new store, at No. 6 Bush's Arcade, where people will find it to their interest to buy. A large and splendid stock of goods on hand. They are determined not to be outdone in offering bargains. Go and see them.

—The Tuten paper is angry and toots because we publish later news than it does. In its issue of the 12th inst., it spills out a whole cup-full of its buckwheat sop, because we published an item of the burning of three children "yesterday."

—Sawbucks (Xs) and spearheads (Vs) taken on subscription at the REPORTER office.

—Mr. Gramley, the new Commissioner, was sworn in. We always thought Gramley wasn't a swearing man. Well, we'll take our oysters raw, with a "fly" to boot.

—Buckwheat flour has riz. This will be severe on the Tuten pocket book.

Some fellows will get up in the world. Dan Luse has been going it high, for the last two weeks—on the new church steeple.

—Brown's Republican calls us a "toady." We can take that as easily as he does his toddy.

—Mr. Daniel Slotman, stage-driver, received a severe kick upon his right thigh, from one of the mules of his team, on last Tuesday evening. He had to be carried home and suffered intense pain.

—Now is the time to commence greasing soles for the winter's sleighing.

— Supt. Magee is now visiting the schools on the other side of the county this season of the year being most favorable for traveling that country. He will afterwards make his visits to the schools over here.

—Quite religious revival is going on in the Evangelical church at Woodward.

—Abs. Harter shot three deer "josse" in the Brushvalley Narrows.

—H. D. Van Pelt & Co., have sold their interest in the foundry and machine shops, in this place to Geary Van Pelt and Wm. Shoope.

—The Manor Union Sunday School which was first organized last spring, about midway between this place and Boalsburg had an extra session last Sunday, and was largely attended. It reflected much credit upon the officers and teachers. After the usual lessons of the day, the whole school recited from memory the names of the books of the New Testament and an alphabet of titles given to Christ in the Scriptures. Of the 29 scholars, there has been an average attendance of 28. Each scholar received a suitable reward. Surely, such a school ought not to stop, but should undertake a vigorous winter campaign which, we understand it intends to do in the manner of a monthly Sunday school concert..

—On Sunday evening we had about 1½ inches of snow, and on Monday rain.

—The dwelling house of S. Rote, of of Aaronsburg, was in a fair way to take fire, on last Saturday afternoon, from the stove pipe, while the family were attending a funeral. Mr. J. G. Kurtz fortunately saw the smoke, and forcing an entrance into the house, caused the arrest of the fire in time to prevent a conflagration.

—The Reformed congregation of Aaronsburg, has added a quarter acre to its burial ground, by purchasing the Leitzell property adjoining.

—John Krotzer, of Honey Creek, Mifflin county, mistook his brother for a wild turkey, the other day, and shot him in the shoulder.

—A NEW FIRM.—C. C. Mussina, who for six years last has been with Mussina Bros. of this city, has severed his connection with that firm and opened on his own account in Elliot's Academy building, on West Fourth street, where he has one of the finest stocks of jewelry, watches, silver and plated ware, ever brought to this city. Mr. Mussina is a practical workman, a fine engraver, and a young man of unexceptional business attainments who will be sure to merit and will, we hope, receive a liberal meed of public support.

The above we copy from the Williamsport *Register*, and in the subject of the article we are pleased to recognize one whom we knew when he was a boy, as Charley Mussina, youngest son of H. B. Mussina, dec'd, of Aaronsburg. Charley, like all his brothers, has got to be a useful man, and we are pleased to find that like them, he is prospering.

—When we furnish advertising for Geo. P. Rowell's Directory, we want the same commission that he charges, when he sends us orders to advertise, and a few days ago sent contract singned accordingly. We did the same thing last year, but he did not accept. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. He is at liberty to reject the second time.

—The REPORTER has the following Penn twp., items:

Mr. J. H. Frank finished cleaning Clover seed on last Friday evening and on reaching his barn on Saturday morning he discovered that from two to three bushels of the seed had disappeared during the night. The thief kindly left the bag in which he found a portion of the seed, and if he does not return the seed or come and pay for it, Mr. Frank will send some one after it.

We are informed that about six bushels of wheat were stolen from the barn of Mr. Henry Stoner, the same night.

Several bushels of wheat, belonging to Mr. Henry Dutweiler, were stolen from the brick mill, about two weeks ago.

—Mr. Daniel Kerstetter singing master, has no less than five Classes; one in Georges's Valley, one at Krider's School House, one at Woodward, one at Wolf's School House and one in Brush Valley.

— On Saturday morning last, Luther, son of Jacob Brumgard of Miles twp., was found dead in his bed. Was about 17 years old. Deceased, was four years subject to Epileptic fits, which no doubt resulted in his death.

—We hear a report of a sad calamity that befel a party of hunters, from George's valley, who had camped in the Seven mountains, back of Faust's a few nights ago. They built a fire in front of the door of their shanty, so as to bring a warm draft from that direction into the cabin, and then went to sleep. During the night they were awakened from their slumbers by the heat and to find the part of the shanty about the door in flames, leaving them no other means of escape but to pass through the blazing part of the hut and through the log fire they had built in front. In doing this they received fearful burns, and one of the party, named Samuel Adams, died after his comrades had carried him four miles. Gum Hubler was the only one besides whose name we have learned, as being of the party, and he also was severely burned in making his escape.

We since learn that Fred Zettle belonged to the party. The dogs, guns, and other traps belonging to the hunters were burned.

—Mr. John Ziegler, a short distance below Aaronsburg, has refused $150 per acre for his farm. This is the old John Wolf place. We think our friend John don't have much Virginia fever.

—COAL FOR CASH ONLY.—Owing to the great delay and cost in collecting bills for coal, we hereby give notice to our customers that we will hereafter Sell Coal for Cash Only, or its equivalent. Coal is now a Cash Article, and must be bought at the mines subject to sight drafts, freight follows the coal and must be paid on receipt of same. To meet these requirements, we are compelled to sell on above terms. We will endeavor to purchase the best quality of coal, and will spare no pains to accommodate those who will favor us with their patronage.

27nov. 3t. SHORTLIDGE & CO.

—Our Loop correspondent sends the following :

BREVITIES.—Dogs are in good demand —"sassinger" time is here.....The corn crop is much better than was predicted by old "croakers".....We would like to punch that fellow, who said that old maids are "monuments of time".....Several of the Rock Hill nonenties were fined for misbehavior, during the progress of the religious revival held there. Served the heathens right.....A red-hot iron carelessly thrown against the wall, almost deprived Peter Ruble of a blacksmith shop..... Some irreverent "cuss" who evidently don't know much about it, likens kissing to the sound made by a cow pulling her foot out of the mud. Nothing short of matrimony will ever cure his diseased brain.....Winter is approaching as gradually as a mouse approaches a baited trap .....The man who ate three or four pounds of venison, the other day, will be gratified to know, that the man with whom he dined had killed a sheep the day previous .....Mike Spicker, is down on the man who invented Thanksgiving, for the reason that several of his turkeys are missing .....What next ?

AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT HOWARD.

According to previous notice, a meeting was held in the Disciple's church, at Howard, on Thursday Nov. 20th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., which had for its principal object the formation of a "Farmer's Club" in that locality.

John A. Woodward, esq., Vice President of the County Agricultural Society, called the meeting to order, and upon his motion Judge Allison was elected President, and D. S. Keller was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Woodward stated the objects of the meeting and after remarks by Messers. Orvis and Beaver, in order to secure a practical illustration of the ends sought to be accomplised, the meeting resolved itself into a club for the discussion of such subjects as might be brought before it.

Gen. Beaver opened the discussion upon the subject of "Fall-plowing of Corn land," and an interesting debate followed, participated in by Messrs. Orvis, Woodward, J. W. Packer, S. B. Leathers, Perry McDowell and Judge Allison. The majority decidedly approved of fall-plowing except in the case of loose soils.

An interchange of opinions and experiences upon the subjects of "Trenching Gardens," "Liming Lands" and "Harrowing Wheat in the Spring" followed, after which the meeting adjourned until 7 o'clock, p. m. Four of the gentlemen present agreed to make further experiments in the matter of harrowing wheat and to report a year later.

EVENING SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 7 p. m., with about fifty persons present. Hon. J. H. Orvis spoke at some length upon the benefits likely to accrue to farmers from united effort and cultivation. Gen. Beaver, S. B. Leathers, and Mr. J. H. Hall followed on the same subject, and upon motion of Mr. Woodward, an organization to be known as the "Howard Farmers' Club," was effected.

It was decided to hold the first regular meeting of the Club in the school house in Howard Boro', on the evening of Monday Dec. 1, '73.

Rev. N. J. Mitchell then spoke upon the benefits of association, after which the meeting adjourned.

The visitors were handsomely entertained by their generous hosts, and the occasion was fraught with both pleasure and profit to all attending.

The next "orgnization meeting" will be held at CENTRE HALL, Saturday Dec. 6, 1873, at 2 o'clock, p. m., sharp. The attendance of all who take an interest in agriculture is solicited.

For the Reporter.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

To the memory of R. M. Shirk, by Centre Lodge, No. 153 I. O. of O. F.

Whereas, Our heavenly Father has been pleased to remove by death from our midst our worthy brother REUBEN M. SHIRK, a member of this Lodge, be it

Resolved, That in his death we have lost a true friend, one whose memory is embalmed upon our hearts in deeds of kindness, and that we shall commemorate his virtues.

2. That our order has lost an earnest advocate of its principles, and that in paying this fraternal tribute of respect to his memory, we deplore his loss.

3. That while in the pride of strength and in the maturity of his manhood, he has been summoned to the realities of a future life, we who are left behind, can testify our appreciation of his labors and his worth.

4. That while we bow in submission to the divine will, we tender to the bereaved family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy and commend them to Him who wounds only to heal.

5. That in respect to the memory of our deported brother, the Lodge room be draped in mourning, and the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members for the space of thirty days.

6. That these resolutions be published in the CENTRE REPORTER, and other county papers, and a copy be forwarded to the family of deceased.

H. H. ROTHROCK,
H. H. TWITMEYER,
N. BECK,
Committee.

All but three of the members of the constitutional convention, have signed the New Constitution, and its adoption is favored by the honest men of all parties in the state.

The persons who don't like it are Simen Cameron, Bill Mann, Geo. Bergner, and republicans of that school, and democrats like Sam. Josephs and his like—the corrupt fellows lead the opposition to this great reform movement.

Now whose lead will the honest voters follow.

If you desire to stop corruption, citizens of Centre county, say so by your votes on the 16th of December, in favor of the New Constitution.

From every portion of the commonwealth come tidings of the favor with which the New Constitution is received by the good men of all parties—let Centre do her duty on the 16th of December.

Bah! Brown's republican publishes and endorses the arguments of Bergner's lying Harrisburg Telegraph against the New Constitution. Bah, Shame. That instrument was not made to suit thieves like Bergner, hence all honest men will approve of it.

TWEED.

The "Boss" Convicted.

New York, November 19.—At ten o'clock this morning the jury in the Tweed trial came into court and asked for further instructions on the fourth count.

Judge Davis explained the charge to be misconduct in a place of trust by certifying to these warrants which he was bound to audit, and reviewed the evidence in support of the allegation, chiefly certificates of andit by defendant and the sum of over a million passing from the proceeds of warrants to his account, and drawn from the bank from May to September.

After ten minutes absence the jury returned with a verdict of guilty on all the counts.

The defense took exceptions to any verdict except a general verdict on all the counts.

The judge on discharging the jury thanked them for the attention given to the case.

Mr. Graham then moved an arrest of judgment on the ground of want of jurisdiction, and also that the act of 1870, creating the commission of audit, was repealed by the act of 1873.

The court replied that it would be useless to waste time to argue, he was so convinced in his mind on these points.

Mr. Graham replied that this answer was an unnecessary wounding of the feelings of counsel, to say that the arguments on the points he raised would be an unnecessary waste of time.

Judge Davis said he had no such intention, but simply that his mind was made up on these points.

Mr. Graham said the answers by the counsel for the prosecution to the point raised by the defense all through were humiliating; he called them trifling.

Tweed, after removal from court applied for leave to attend to his private affairs, and was allowed to go in a close carriage without any specified limitation of time and in the custody of two deputy sheriffs.

THE "BOSS" BROUGHT INTO COURT FOR SENTENCE.

New York, November 22.—Tweed was brought into the court of oyer and terminer this morning for sentence. An immense crowd was present, filling the corridors and court room.

Judge Davis, then addressing the prisoner, said : "William M. Tweed you stand convicted by the verdict of a jury of twelve honest men of a large number of crimes charged against you (counts in one indictment) and that verdict in the opinion of the court, could not have been otherwise without a violation of the oath which the jury had taken and in either disregard of the obligations under which they swore to speak the truth."

The proof in the case from the moment it was first presented to the jury to the close of the people's case, was simply a mathematic demonstration of your guilt. Holding a highly responsible and honored public office yourself honored and respected by a large class of the community in which you live and I have no doubt beloved by your associates, you, with all these important public trusts devolving upon you, with all the opportunities you had to have faithfully done your duty to the public to win the honor and respect of the whole community saw fit to pervert the opportunity you possessed and the powers with which you were clothed in a manner more wicked, more infamous, and more outrageous, than any other instance of a like character which the whole history of the civilized world contains.

Instead of protecting the public you plundered it. Instead of standing guard where the law placed you over the treasury of your county, you threw that treausury open, not merely to your own rapacity, but also to the avarice of your associates.

The commencement of it all was the entering by you on those duties as president of the board of audit on May 5th, the date of the organization of the board of audit. The day next after that your career of plunder began, the 6th of May, and from that day forward consecutively the whole 890 accounts before that board had been audited and certified warrants issued and money paid. The evidence is conclusive that the whole proceedings were instituted to carry out a concocted plan to enrich yourself and those associated with you.

If there was no other testimony that in my judgment would be conclusively established by the fact that in each of these several claims as they were passed on and ultimately paid, your share of the plunder was clearly fixed and prescribed at twenty four per cent while the share of your associates has been fixed by a somewhat similar standard of plunder. It is impossible to believe that in the distribution of one hundred and ninety cases in which moneys were received on these warrants, that just twenty-four per cent. of each sum should always be allotted to you without an understanding in advance by concocted arrangements that this exact sum should be your fixed proportion of the moneys.

It is invalid to suggest that your trial and conviction have been the result of any partisan feeling ; that this was after all, as one of the jurors summoned on the pannel expressed it, a struggle between the ins and the outs. No, the whole struggle has been one between honesty and fraud, between virtue and crime. The judge then at some length alluded to the fact that such prominent democrats as Charles O'Conner and Samuel Tilden were active in their efforts to overthrow the plunderers, and continueing said : It would be wrong and unjust to entertain for a moment the idea that your conviction has been the result of persecution at the hands of any person or party. It has been the result of the ascertainment and production of evidence so clear and plain that never in my experience or reading have I seen a case where the evidence was so utterly overwhelming, and where it was so impossible for a jury to fail to come to a just and conclusive verdict.

Through the whole of this trial you remained up to the very moment of your conviction as calm and serene as though you were conscious of your innocence, when it was overwhelmingly apparent to all that your serenity was onely that audacity that confidence in the omnipotence of corruption and not a reliance on your innocence.

Judge Davis uttered the last sentence with much emphasis and earnestness of manner, striking his clenched hand upon his desk.

The duty of the court now is to impose upon you the sentence, a sentence adequate to your crime.

The judge then passed sentence, in detail on all the counts, amounting in the aggregate to twelve years' imprisonment and $12,750 fine.

The prisoner was then remanded, strongly guarded by the sheriff and his deputies, and the court adjourned.

Tweed, looking terribly crest-fallen, was taken to the sheriff's office and placed in charge of the clerk of arrests, who subsequently placed his prisoner under the charge of two deputy sheriffs.

At this hour, 2:45 a. m., Tweed is still in custody. He looks terribly anxious and depressed.

1:30 A. M.—All efforts to obtain a stay of proceedings for Tweed have proved ineffectual, Judges Pratt and Ingraham both refusing to grant it, and at 1:10 a. m. Mr. Tweed was removed from the sheriff's office to the tombs.

THE SITUATION DISCUSSED MORE CALMLY.

Washington, November 23.—Tee Spanish question is everywhere discussed with more calmness than last week, and the impression seems to prevail to a greater extent than heretofore that there will be no war between the United States and Spain. The tone of the Spanish ministry continues friendly, and a disposition is manifested to act in all matters in controversy in such a way as will preserve peace between the two nations. The only important communication received to-day from Madrid was by the Spanish Minister, Admiral Pacolo, who communicated the contents to Secretary Fish. The Spanish government contradict the report of any hostile manifestations against the American minister, and say that General Sickles is treated with consideration and respect ; that some intemperance of language of the monarchial press was promptly silenced by a threat of immediate punishment.

TWENTY-FIVE MINERS KILLED.

London, November 21.—An explosion took place in the colliery at Wigan to-day. Twenty five miners were killed and injured.

THE BRITISH ROOPS DEFEAT THE ASHANTEES.

London, November 21.—Dispatches to the government from the Ashantee expedition in Africa state that Sir Garnet Wolesley's forces met and defeated the Ashantees at Dunquah, on the 27th of October. The loss on either side was slight.

New York, November 23.—A Herald special from Washington says the Spanish objections to our demands are the following:

First That the Virginius is not an American ship as she was owned by the Cubans, and registered in the name of Patterson, residing in New York.

Second, She has forfoited even this false registry by a subsequent sale to other parties.

Third, That she has frequently sailed during the past two years under flags of other countries.

Fourth, That General Ryan was not a citizen of the United States.

Fifth. That the Virginius, at the time of the capture was engaged in an unlawful expedition against a friendly power.

While hunting in the woods, in Snowshoe, a few days ago, some unknown villain attempted to shoot J. K Boak.

CONSTITUTION.

NEW CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEATH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ARTICLE XV.

CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

Sec. 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same.

Sec. 2. No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any municipal corporation, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefor by the municipal government.

Sec. 3. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the payment of its funded debt.

ARTICLE XVI.

Section 12. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines ; and the General Assembly shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

Sec. 13. The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ARTICLE XVII.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

Sec. 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways, and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this state and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the others' passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

Sec. 2. Every railroad and canal corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them, respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

Sec. 3. All individuals, associations and corporations shall have equal rights to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the State, or coming from or going to any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station ; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

Sec. 4. No railroad, canal, or other corporation, nor the lessees, purchasers, or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchise of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any officer of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having control of a parallel or competing line, and the question whether railroads or canals are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues.

Sec. 5. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works, nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business ; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

Sec 6. No president, director, officer, agent, or employee of any railroad or canal company, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled, or worked by such company.

Sec. 7. No discrimination in charge or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, nor any lessee, manager or employe thereof, shall make any preference in furnishing cars or motive power.

Sec. 8. No railroad, railway, or other transportation company shall grant free passes, or passes at a discount to any person except officers or employes of the company.

Sec. 9. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough, or township, without the consent of its local authorities.

Sec. 10. No railroad, canal or other transportation company in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

Sec. 11. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor-General in regard to railroads, canals, and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the secretary of internal affairs, who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law ; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

Sec. 12 The General Assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XVIII.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published ; and if, in the General Assembly next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, the secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State in such a manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the General Assembly shall prescribe ; and if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution ; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years ; when two or more amendments shall be submitted they shall be voted upon separately.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that.

Section 1. This constitution shall take effect on the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein.

Sec. 2. All laws in force in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, and contracts, shall continue as if this constitution had not been adopted.

Sec. 3. At the general election in the years one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, Senators shall be elected in all districts where there shall be vacancies. Those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four shall serve for two years, and those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five shall serve for one year. Senators now elected, and those whose terms are unexpired shall represent the districts in which they reside until the end of their terms for which they were elected.

Sec. 4. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six Senators shall be elected from the even numbered districts to serve for two years, and from odd numbered districts to serve for four years.

Sec. 5. The first election of Governor under this constitution shall be at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, when a Governor shall be elected for three years ; and the term of the Governor elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight and of those thereafter elected shall be for four years, according to the provisions of this constitution.

Sec. 6. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four a Lieutenant Governor shall be elected according to the provisions of this constitution.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution and when the said officer shall be duly elected and qualified, the office of Surveyor General shall be abolished, and the Surveyor General in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

Sec. 8. When the Superintendent of public Instruction shall be duly qualified, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools shall cease.

Sec. 9. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to render any person now holding any State office for a first official term ineligible for reelection at the end of such term.

Sec. 10. The judges of the Supreme Court in office when this constitution shall take effect shall continue until their commissions severally expire. Two judges in addition to the number now composing the said court shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution.

Sec. 11. All courts of record and all existing courts which are not specified in this constitution shall continue in existence until the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, without abridgment of their present jurisdiction, but no longer. The Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill Lebanon and Dauphin is hereby abolished and all causes and proceedings pending therein in the county of Schuylkill shall be tried and disposed of in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Peace of said county.

Sec. 12. The registers courts now in existence shall be abolished on the first day of January next succeeding the adoption of this constitution.

Sec. 13. The General Assembly shall at the next session after the adoption of this constitution designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution. The judges in commission when such designation shall be made shall continue during their unexpired terms judges of the new districts in which they reside. But when there shall be two judges residing in the same districts, the president judge shall elect to which district he shall be assigned; and the additional law judge shall be assigned to the other district.

Sec. 14. The General Assembly shall at the next succeeding session after each decennial census and not oftener, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution.

Sec. 15. Judges learned in the law of any court of record holding commissions in force at the adoption of this constitution shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were commissioned, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. The Governor shall commission the president judge of the Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county for the unexpired term of his office.

Sec. 16. After the expiration of the term of any president judge of any Court of Common Pleas in commission at the adoption of this Constitution, the judge of such court learned in the law and oldest in commission shall be the president judge thereof, and when two or mor judges are elected as the same time in any judicial district they shall decide by lot which shall be president judge ; but when the president judge of a court shall be re-elected he shall continue to be president judge of that court. Associate judges, not learned in the law, elected after the adoption of this Constitution, shall be commissioned to hold their offices for the term of five years from the first day of January next after their election.

Sec. 17. The General Assembly at the first session after the adoption of this Constitution shall fix and determine the compensation of the judges of the Supreme Court and of the judges of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth, and the provisions of the fifteenth section of the article on Legislation shall not be deemed inconsistent herewith. Nothing contained in this Constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid to any law judge of this Commonwealth now in commission.

Sec. 18. The Courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny shall be composed of the president judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of said counties until their offices shall severally end, and of such othe judges as may from time to time be selected.

For the purpose of first organization in Philadelphia the judges of the Court number one shall be Judges Allison, Pierce and Paxson ; of the court number two, Judges, Hare, Mitchell, and one other judge to be elected ; of the Cour number three, Judges Ludlow, Finlette and Lynd ; and of the Court number four Judges Thayer, Briggs, and one other judge to be elected.

The judge first named shall be the president judge of said Courts respectively, and thereafter the president judge shall be the judge oldest in commission ; but any president judge re-elected in the some court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

The additional judges for Courts numbers two and four shall be voted for and elected at the first general election after the adoption of this Constitution in the same manner as the two additional judges of the Supreme Court, and they shall decide by lot to which court they shall belong. Their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five.

Sec. 19. In the county of Allegheny, for the purpose of first organization under this Constitution, the judges of the Court of Common Pleas at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be the judges of the Court number one, and the judges of the District Court at the same date shall be the judges of the Common Pleas number two.

The President Judges of the Common Pleas and District Courts shall be President Judges of said Courts number one and two respectively until their office shall end, and thereafter the judge oldest in commission shall be President Judge ; but any President Judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be President Judge thereof.

Sec. 20. The organization of the Courts of Common Pleas, under this Constitution, for the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, shall take effect on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, shall expire on that day.

Sec. 29. All State, county, city, ward, borough and township officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution whose compensation is not provided for by salaries alone, shall continue to receive the compensation allowed them by law until the expiration of their respective terms of office.

Sec. 30. All state and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when this constitution shall take effect, shall severally, within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath (or affirmation,) to support this constitution.

Sec. 31. The General Assembly, at its first session, or as soon as may be after the adoption of this constitution, shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect

Sec, 32. The ordinance passed by this convention, entitled "An ordinance for submitting the amended constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof," shall be held to be valid for all purposes thereof.

Sec. 33. The words "County Commissioners" whereever used in this constitution, and in any ordinance accompanying the same, shall be held to include the Commissioners for the city of Philadelphia.

Adopted at Philadelphia, on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Office of
Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, Nov. 13, 1873

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the new Constitution, proposed to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection, as the same appears of record in this office

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

BOOK TABLE.

The Yankee Cook Book, a neat volume much valuable information on household affairs, with directions how to prepare, cook and roast meats, fish, fowl, game, &c., many choice receipes, and other desirable information on culinary work. Price only 50 cents.

Jake Johnson's Jokes and Mirth for the Jolly, a collection of astonishing anecdotes, weird witticisms, side-spliting stories and mirthful morsels for the melancholy, providing sure solace for sadness, a balm for the blues, and attractive antidote against all aches. Price 25 cents.

How to Conduct a Debate, a series of complete debates, outlines of debates, and questions for discussion with references to best sources of information on each particular topic, by Fred. Rowton. Price 50 cts.

The Fireside Magician, or the Art of Natural Magic made Easy, being a familiar and scientific explanation of legerdemain, physical amusement, recreative chemistry, diversions with cards, and of all the minor mysteries of mechanical magic, with feats, as performed by Alexander Houdin, and other conjurors. By Paul Preston. Price 50 cents.

The above works are published by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, who will mail free of postage, any or all on receipt of price.

DEATHS.

On 20th. at Bellefonte, of typhoid fever, Edgar Grear Yearick, son of Thomas Yearick, of Aaronsburg, aged 19 years, 2 months and 9 days. His remains were interred at Aaronsburg.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., by John H. Reifsnyder Esq., Mr. Michael Seide of Montoursville, Lycoming county, Pa., and Miss Annie S. Hoover Millheim, Pa.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. John W. Leckie, John M. Kimport and Miss Emma J. Bollinger, both of Penn Township.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 25, Red 125....Rye..... 65.....Corn 50.....Oats 35.....Barley 65. 70.....Clover seed 5,50.....Potatoes 50. Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 25.....Eggs 20. .....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15

MILROY MARKETS

Corrected by John M'Dowel, Grain Merchant.

White wheat 1,30....Red wheat 1 25....Rye 65.....Corn 45.....Oats 30.....Barley 90..... Cloverseed 4,00.....Timothyseed, 350..... Salt 2 00 per sack,..... Bacon 7c.....Ham 15.....Butter 25.. Eggs 20.....Plaster 9 50

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned near Centre Hall, about two weeks ago, a white boar, with large tusks, and about 18 months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

nov 27 3t P. F. KELLER.

W. J. M'MANIGAL.

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE,

MILROY & MILLHEIM, PA.

LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED, AT PANIC PRICES LAMPS & LANTERNS, MEAT CUTTERS & STUFFERS, BUTCHER KNIVES &c.

POCKET & TABLE CUTLERY— in large varieties and every thing generally kept in HARDWARE STORES. My Stock at this time is heavy, and will offer inducements to cash on short credit buyers.

nov 27. 3m.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.—A two-story dwelling house and good lot, in one of the most desirable portions of Aaronsburg, is offered at private sale. With it are all necessary outbuildings such as kitchen, woodshed, smokehouse, a shop stable, cistern, &c. Choice fruit of all kinds on the premises. Apply to

MRS. JOANNA KURTZ,
Aaronsburg.

Keystone Store.

FOR FARMERS AND ALL OTHERS

Go to

H. YEARICK & SON,

FOR FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

CLOTHING, OIL CLOTHS,

QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, &c.

No. 6 Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte, Pa.

All kinds of country produce taken. Best Bargains in town to be had.

nov20tf

BARLEY WANTED.

ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS of Barley wanted by the undersigned, to be delivered at Milroy. Price from 85c to 95c per bu., Cash, according to quality.

HENRY BOSSINGER,
Lewistown, Pa.

oct30,9t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Reuben M. Shirk, of Potter twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

JOSEPH SHIRK,
A. LUKENBACH,
Executors.

nov20 6t

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the undersigned, near Centre Hall, in August last a dark brindle heifer, about 2 years old, with a notch in right ear. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay expenses, and remove the same, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

B. H. ARNEY.

nov27 3t.

BUGGY, SLEIGH AND HARNESS all of them good as new, for sale by the undersigned, at Centre Hall.

W. A. CURRY.

nov13-1m

SCHOOL TAX NOTICE.—The citizens of Potter township are hereby notified, agreeably to law, that on all School Tax paid over to the undersigned on or before November 25th, next, there will be a deduction of 5 per cent; and on all paid within one month after said date the full sum will be claimed, after which all such Taxes remaining unpaid, will be placed in the hands of a Collector with an addition of 5 per centum.

JAS. C. BOAL,
Treasurer.

4aug2m

SMITH SHOP FOR RENT.—One of the best Blacksmith Stands n the country is offered for rent by the undersigned. The shop is located in Madisonburg, has two fires, and if desired, the Tools can also be leased with the shop. Every thing is in the best order for the business, and the stand is always full o work. Possession can be had at any time. Apply to

WILLIAM NOLL,

This stand is also offered for sale, with dwelling house and lot.

Madisonburg, Pa.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Orchard and Nursery.

Planting.—Should the ground remain open this month many fruit trees can be set and at a less cost than when the work is done in the spring. Now labor is plenty, and many a man at this season will accept a job at smaller wages than would be demanded in the spring. Do not, however, set trees in a wet or partly frozen soil; they will be likely to perish. Better occupy the time in cutting drains and preparing the soil properly. Trees not set out this fall must be heeled-in on a dry sandy soil where there is no danger of water settling during the winter.

Fruit.—Any remaining ungathered should be harvested at once and placed where the temperature is as low as possible without danger of frost. Apples gathered late, stored in barrels and placed in a low temperature, will keep a long time.

Cider.—Continue to make cider from the late varieties of apples, using only those which are free from rot. Cider made at this season, strained through sand to remove all pomace and impurities, may be barreled at once, and little or no fermentation will take place if kept cool. This makes a very fine quality of cider for use during the winter, as it remains sweet a long time. The barrel should be bunged up as soon as the cider is put into it.

Vinegar.—All cider from inferior fruit should be made into vinegar. Keep the vinegar barrels open, and from time to time add cider, and in a few months or years, according to the temperature, good vinegar will be the result.

Stocks.—Take up stocks for root grafting, assort, tie in bundles of convenient size, and bury where they can be got readily during the winter. If packed in damp sawdust and put in a cool cellar they will keep equally well.

Cions.—Cut at any time when the tree is not frozen. Store in sawdust. See that they do not dry out during the winter.

Seedlings which need protection must not be covered until quite cold. Leaves are the cheapest and best covering which can be used, and they are also generally the easiest to procure.—*Agriculturist.*

Care of Manure.

From actual experience, I say by all means house your manure. If you haven't a cellar under your barn and cannot have one, build a shed at once over the accumulation behind the barn. You will save the cost every year. A few joists and boards will build a temporary one; the boys would be glad to do it if you give them a chance.

The accumulating of forest leaves cannot be too highly recommended; they are worth twice as much as the swamp hay many farmers spend time and money to get for bedding.

I am not in favor of saw dust for an absorbent, as sometimes spoken of, unless it be hard wood; pine contains pitchy substance which is not good for the land. Swamp muck or peat is the best, especially if you are to use your manure on dry land—if you are going to use it on low, black land- sand or loam may be best. Carry the low land on to the hills and the hills into the valleys, and you will improve both. I found that by the mixture of the droppings of the horse, cows, leaves, bushes, and everything of the sort, that the quality was greatly improved as well as the quantity increased.

I found, however, that having so much vegetable matter decaying, it was more apt to heat, and having no boy to work it over, I had to do it myself, which I did three times, say once a month. I shook up the green manure, putting it one side, then in three or four weeks gave it another shake and more green in its place, and so on; consequently in the spring I had a lot of rotten finely pulverized manure to use, and the rusult was my crops have come in this fall nearly or quite double what they were last year, treated in the old way of farming. Brother farmers, try it, and remember the basis of success is the manufacturing of manures.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Sauer Kraut.

Directions for making sauer kraut, as given by the editor of the Germantown *Telegraph*: The best we ever ate we make ourselves, and have done so for many years, and for a considerable time with our own hands, and always from Savoy cabbage. It was manufactured in this wise: In the first place, let your stand, holding from half a barrel to a barrel, be thoroughly scalded out; the cutter, the tub, and the stamper also well scalded. Take off all the outer leaves of the cabbages, halve them, remove the heart, and proceed with the cutting. Lay some clean leaves at the bottom of the stand, sprinkle with a handful of salt, fill in half a bushel of cut cabbage, stamp gently until the juice makes its appearance, then another handful of salt, and so on until the stand is full. Cover over with cabbage leaves, place on top a clean board fitting the space pretty well, and on top of that a stone weighing twelve or fifteen pounds. Stand away in a cool place, and when hard freezing comes on remove to the cellar. It will be ready for use in from four to six weeks. The cabbage should be cut tolerably coarse. The Savoy variety makes the best article, but it is only half as productive as the Drumhead or Flat Dutch. We will just add that there is no dish more wholesome than well-made sauer-krant, but it should always be boiled with a piece of pickled pork or corned beef.

Chicken Vermin.

Every amateur who has attempted the raising of chickens, beyond the small number usually found about every rural home, has most probably given it up in disgust, from inability to cope with the subject of vermin in the shape of small mites that infest the nests of setting hens, when even they do not take possession of the whole hen-house and its inhabitants. Many a one will remember his dismay at seeing his hens quit their nests perhaps the very day when the chicks were expected, and on examining the eggs, find them literally covered with these active little animals. Madame De Limas has found the secret of preventing these, as well as this disease generally, among her feathered charges; and this secret is simply in absolute cleanliness and fresh air. The rooms where the hens lay and where they rest at night, are perfectly ventilated by Venetian shutters in the front and rear walls. In exceeding cold nights these are not perfectly closed, and on these occasions the furnace supplies a constant current of fresh, warm air. The interior is smoothly finished in plaster, and the wood of the nest boxes, as well as the wood of the buildings, has been submitted to what is called the Boucherie process, the invention of a doctor by that name.

Winter Feed.

My bill of fare for winter, says the gentleman who took the first prize for butter at the New York State Fair, is twenty pounds clover hay, one peck roots, and four quarts fine corn meal. That will be the average; if any cow wishes more she shall have it. A good cow always pays for what she eats. Last winter I cut and steamed the food with a Prindle steamer, but am not prepared to say whether I got paid for the extra pains. There is a great deal of labor about it, especially when you do it yourself. I am certain it pays to cook the *meal* when the weather is too cold to sour it. Cows are very fond of steamed food, and will eat a great deal of it. I cannot see any saving in *quantity* by feeding cooked food. Proprietors of feed cutters and steaming apparatus are always very enthusiastic over the great saving of hay by cooking it. In fact, so potent is their machinery, that with it the farmer can (so they say) transmute refuse straw and musty hay into a product superior to the best hay uncooked. What a mess to place before a well-bred Jersey cow, whose very name is suggestive of delicious cream and golden butter!

A Mexican paper says that the richest gold fields in the world are in the Argentine Republic.

New and Old.

New little feet
Patter on the floor;
New little faces
Peep through the door;—
New little souls
Have entered into life;
New little voices
Speak in love or strife;—
New little fingers
Tightly clasp our own;
New little tendrils
Round our hearts have grown.

Still the old voices
Echo in our ear,
And the old faces
Hallowed are and dear;
Still the old friends
Who have passed away,
Live in our affection—
Love has no decay;
And the old words,
Spoken long ago,
Keep the heart tender,
Make the tears flow.

Thus New and Old
Mingle in one,
Each has its blessing;
And when life is done,
Old faces, old friends
Will meet us again—
Treasures long buried
We shall regain—
All that is lovely.
All that is true,
Will live on forever,
The Old and the New.

THE KIDNAPPED BOY.

The following remarkable account of an atrocity alleged to have been perpetrated in New York city is copied from the San Francisco *Evening Post*. It exhibits, if true, an organized system of kidnapping so revolting and cruel in every feature as to seem improbable; yet the paper named above asserts that the account is true in every particular.

George F. Staple, the lad who makes the charges, is a native of Rome, N. Y., and having worked as a carpenter in New York city some time ago, after spending a few weeks with his mother in Rome in May, 1872, he returned here to get work on the Brooklyn bridge. Failing in that, he worked for Hugh O'Neill, stair-builder, corner of Columbia and Congress streets, Brooklyn, and W. F. Furey, on Van Brunt street, Brooklyn. About last Christmas his work gave out. He again went home, taking his aged mother $300. In May he returned here, and his experiences are thus recorded:

For some days he walked around from one carpenter-shop to another without finding anything to do, when, on the 9th of May, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, he found himself on Water street, having been inquiring for work at the shops on the East river side of the city. He had about determined to give up his search for the day, when, as he walked along, a well-dressed man came up briskly behind him and tapped him familiarly on the shoulders.

"Would'nt you like something to do?" said the stranger.

"Yes, sir," replied the lad; "that is just what I have been looking for."

"Well, I think you will suit me. I have been looking for some one to put in the way of a good job. How would you like to go to San Francisco? I have just made a big contract to put up advertising for a patent medicine out there, and I want to get a smart fellow to go with me."

"I should like to go, sir, if the wages are good. Work seems pretty hard to get here this spring. What would you pay me, sir?"

"I will give you $25 per month and pay all of your expenses; so that you can save all your wages. The pay will be in gold, too, and you can have a nice little sum when we get through, and perhaps strike something even better out there, for there is plenty of money to be made there by a smart man. Will you go?"

"Yes, sir. When do you wish me to start?"

"We shall have to get off by Monday at furthest, (it was Friday,) but may have to go by to-morrow night, for the firm I have contracted with are in a great hurry."

"Well, sir, I can be ready, though I should like to have time and bid my mother good-bye. But if I can't do that I can go over to Brooklyn, where I have been living, and get my clothes and meet you to-morrow."

"All right, but you had better come and get supper with me, as it is pretty near supper time, and we can talk it all over."

They were by this time near the corner of Cherry street, into which they turned, and the kind stranger who had been his advertising contract to California led the way to a house opposite the Sailor's Home. It looked like a sailor boarding-house, and on a small sign bore the words,

"CHARLES GLEASON, BOARDING AND LODGING."

Two or three men were lounging about the door, who looked somewhat peculiarly at the lad as he passed in. The stranger, who proved to be Charles Gleason himself, led the way to a small washroom, which opened off a dining-room, where a table was set.

"Now, my boy, I suppose you feel a little dirty, as you have been tramping around all day; take off your things and give yourself a good wash."

The lad took off his hat, his overcoat and vest; hung them up, and rolling up his sleeves, began to wash. When he had concluded he turned around for his clothes.

"Never mind," said Gleason, "I sent them to the baggage room, where they will be brushed and be safe. Put on this till after we get supper," he added, producing an old monkey jacket.

The boy, though somewhat wondering, put it on, and Gleason led the way into the dining-room. No one was there except a man who reminded Staple of a lunatic, and who seemed afraid to say a word, though he commenced grinning in a very significant way. They sat down and had supper, Gleason talking kindly to the boy all the while about what they would do in California. When their supper had been finished he said:

"Now, I guess we had better go down and see the captain, and you must tell him that you are a sailor, and have been going to sea for four years, and then you will get $50 advance."

"But I can't tell him that, for I ain't a sailor. I have never been to sea in my life."

"D—— your soul, I'll make you a sailor," said Gleason, with a threatening air, clinching his fists and advancing on the boy, who retreated toward the wash-room. "You ——, come down to the house and eat my supper, and then tell me you have never been to sea."

"But it is true, sir; I never have been to sea."

"Hear me!" thundered the man. "You have been to sea four years!"

"But I can't ——"

"D'ye hear me?" shouted he again, hitting the boy a heavy blow with his right hand on one side of his head. "You've been to sea four years, or I will knock the d—— head off you; do you hear?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy, thoroughly frightened, and feeling that he could have no chance for escape until he got out of the house.

After some more threatening language a sailor's cap was placed on his head, and with the landlord on one side and a stalwart runner on the other, he was marched into the street. The boy's hope revived as he got into the open air, and he told them that if they did not let him go he would call a policeman and have them arrested.

"You say a word to anybody and I'll knock the teeth down your throat," said Gleason, while the runner, with a menacing gesture, swore he would kick him to pieces if he opened his head. "And hear ye," added the landlord, "the best thing that you can do is to keep as quiet as you can. All the policemen down here are my friends, and if you call to one I'll give him a couple of dollars to club you."

The boy made no reply, but looked as keenly as he could at those they passed; but at the time (it was now after dark) in that section of the city there was no one to be seen to whom he dared appeal. They approached a policeman who was standing on the corner, and the boy, in spite of threats, made up his mind to call to him; but his resolve was checked when his captors and the policeman nodded pleasantly to each other, and he thought his safest plan was to see the captain, who, in his innocence, he supposed would certainly refuse to take him when he found he was no sailor.

When they came to the shipping office—not the office of the United States Commissioner, but an "outside" or private office—the captain, who was present, without asking any questions, told Gleason that the boy would not do, he was not heavy enough, and he might as well take him right back and bring him a heavier man or none at all. The boy attempted to speak, but was silenced by a threat and marched out of the office again. On the way back the runner proposed to take him to another office and ship him for Liverpool, but Gleason refused, saying he was going to send him on a voyage where he would not come back soon and would ship him for China on Monday. Arrived at the house again, he was taken to a small room at one end, where there was a little cot, and ordered to go to bed, being admonished that if he dared to try to escape during the night it would be at the peril of his life.

Left in the darkness, the boy cautiously felt the floor and the bell, for he had heard that there were places in New York where they dropped men through traps; and then, finding nothing that seemed like a trap, he sat down on the bed and abandoned himself to his thoughts. As he thought of his position—a prisoner right in the heart of the great city, and held by men who he was convinced would not hesitate to murder him, and threatened with being sent to China without even having a chance of letting his mother know where he was, and as he thought of her agony over his disappearance—bitter tears came to his relief, and he resolved to make an attempt to get out. It must have been about four or five o'clock in the morning when he succeeded in picking the lock on his door (there was no window) and cautiously opened it, only to see that he was guarded by a sentinel, whose vigilance there was no hope of eluding. There was a faint light in the larger room into which his opened, and by it he saw an immense bloodhound raise himself from the floor, and, with white teeth and low, savage growl, gather himself to spring on the intruder. The boy drew back, for he was very much afraid of dogs, having been badly torn by one in his childhood, and feeling that there was no possibility of escape, commended himself to God.

The long night passed, and morning came, and he was permitted to get some breakfast; but during the whole day was kept a secure prisoner, either Gleason himself or one of his runners being always on hand to check any attempt to escape. In the evening the captain of the Baltic sent up word that if Gleason could do no better he would take the man who had been refused the night before.

Thereupon the considerate landlord fitted out the boy for sea. The peajacket he had been wearing was of some little use, so from a box of old clothes, a long, swallow-tailed coat, or what was left of what had once been the property of some shanghaed bummer, was selected, and he was made to exchange. This, with an old quilt, two flimsy check shirts, three clay pipes, a pound of plug tobacco and a sheath knife and belt constituted the outfit with which he was to be sent to round Cape Horn in the dead of the southern winter. Making the boy carry his bundle, he was again taken down to the shipping office, as on the night before, the landlord on one side and the runner on the other.

Two or three men were in the little room, but no one was paying any attention to him. He was marched up to a desk and ordered to sign his name, when the clerk pointed to a piece of paper. "Sign, whispered the runner. Sign, or I will kill you," said the landlord, suiting the action to the word, and striking him heavily under the jaw. The boy wrote his name and was hurried out and down to the wharf with a drunken man, whom he had noticed in the shipping office. On the way he ventured to ask when he was to get the $50 advance which had been promised him the day before.

"You will get that on board," was the gruff reply.

At the wharf a boatman was hailed, the drunken man was bundled down, and, under the threat of being knocked down if he did not move quickly, he was hurried into the boat, which pulled off to the Baltic.

"Take your dunnage into the starboard forecastle," said a man whom he afterward found was the mate.

The boy started off toward the cabin.

"Where are you going?" shouted a man, somewhat in liquor, who confronted him, and who proved to be the boatswain.

"I was just going back there, sir. Are you the captain?"

"Going back there, you fool!" half laughed, half roared the boatswain, hauling off and knocking him down with a blow of his fist. "You're a pretty specimen to come aboard a ship. Go forward there, or I'll kick you forward."

There was no help for it; the boy found the forecastle, and found there a number of men just like himself, who had never been to sea before, but who had all been shanghaed in pretty much the same way. He finally approached the mate, who seemed a kindly man, but who told him he could do nothing for him. Men were scarce, and the ship must go to sea, and $50 had been paid for him. Late at night the watchman found him crying on the topgallant forecastle, heard his story and agreed to take a letter from him to be mailed to his mother, telling where he had gone. The last hope failed when the captain and pilot came on board, and the tugboats came up and pulled the ship through the Narrows and out to sea, and the Baltic's white wings were spread for an 18,000 mile voyage.

It is needless to say that Staples did not get his advance, and, when he spoke of it, the sailors only laughed at him, and advised him to make a cow-hitch in the extremities of his swallow-tail; though they soon relieved him of these by cutting off first one and then the other to make blackball caps. But they treated him well. The crew of the Baltic was largely made up in the same way, and there was among them a barber, a tailor, a shoemaker, a soldier, a fireman, and a carpenter, who hardly knew one end of the ship from the other, and who had no more idea of shipping as seamen to go round Cape Horn than they had of going on a journey to the moon.

The officers treated him well. The first mate took him into his own watch, and he was not even sent aloft until he had got over his sea-sickness. The treatment of the crew was excellent. There was very little bullying and no beating, and Captain Taylor did not add to his sin of kidnapping men the sin of torturing and killing them, though the steward charged exorbitant prices for the few articles which the slop-ches contained. Arriving here, he was taken to Sanders' boarding-house, the third mate having given him the abundant clothes in which he made his appearance to Mr. Morrow.

We have given, in a connected shape, the substance of the boy's story, without color or embellishment of any kind. There is nothing improbable in it to any one who knows anything about the manner in which ships are manned in American ports; and the boy exhibits every mark of truthfulness and sincerity. He appears to be just what he says he is—a good, hard-working boy. He is a member of the Episcopal church, having been confirmed in Rome, and while in Brooklyn attended the church of the Rev. Dr. Bancroft. He fears that his mother never got the letter sent ashore by the watchman, as he asked her to write to San Francisco, but found no letter waiting him here.

Execution of Insurgents.

On the 7th inst., the Captain and thirty-six of the crew of the streamer Virginius were executed at Santiago de Cuba, and on the next day (8th) twelve more of the Cuban volunteers on the vessel were shot. Among the latter was Franchi Alfaro.

The dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, announcing the execution of Captain Fry and the crew of the Virginius and twelve more of the Cuban patriots, says that Franchi Alfaro, who was among the latter number, offered the Spanish authorities $1,000,000 if they would spare his life.

The Spaniards say that Alfaro came to assume the Presidency of the so-called Cuban Republic.

Among the crew, and disguised as firemen, were Ignacio, Alfaro, Bosa, Arce Varona, Castellanos, Pineda Mola, Boitel and other personages of importance.

Captain Joseph Fry was manifestly aware of the object of the expedition and the nature of the cargo, which he was tempted to take charge of by the large sum of money offered him, thinking that there were 99 chances in 100 of his landing in safety.

The Captain and crew were shot by a squad of marines in the public square.

Twelve of the insurgents were shot in front of the slaughter-house wall, at half-past eleven o'clock in the morning.

The Executed Cubans.

The four persons on the Virginius, captured by the Spaniards and shot, were as follows:

W. A. C. Ryan, if not born in Ireland, was of Irish descent. He was about forty years old at the time of his death. During the civil war he saw service, it is said, in the Union army. In 1869 he began to connect himself in some way with the Cuban movement. Probably no one but himself knew exactly to what extent he participated in the dangers of this cause. He was always in trouble in New York. He affected the eccentric and semi-military style of dress. He was rarely seen in winter without his martial cloak, and he always wore a wide-brimmed sombrero, which, with his long hair and general bearing, gave him the air of a cavalier of the old days. The faces of most of the Cubans light up with a peculiar smile when they speak of his devotion to their cause.

Gen. Jesus del Sol was a native Cuban, his birthplace having been Cienfuegos. He was about forty-two years old, and was a man of distinguished devotion to the Cuban cause, and of equally distinguished courage. He possessed, previous to the revolution, a large property in coffee plantations, cattle, and horses. He had figured as an active participator in the Cuban struggle since 1869. In the spring of 1871 he was captured by the Spaniards while lying sick with fever in the woods and disabled in both legs. Subsequently he was conveyed to Spain and there imprisoned. Succeeding in making his escape from prison, Gen. del Sol came to the United States. The Cubans of New York were much attached to him. Mme. del Sol, his wife, is dead, and their children, three sons and two daughters, are in New York.

General Bernabe Varona was, notwithstanding his youth (he was only twenty-one years old), one of the most conspicuous among the military leaders of the Cuban revolution. His father was a prominent and wealthy sugar planter of Puerto Principe, where General Varona was born. He received his education in the United States. The first months of the revolution found him in Cuba, whither he returned from this country. He operated in the Camaguey district, where he subsequently acquired a general command in that and other districts. He was an intimate friend of General Quesada's, and enjoyed to a great degree the confidence of that officer. General Varona was in many of the principal engagements between the Cubans and Spaniards, and had acquired a high reputation among the Cubans at home and abroad. In 1870 he came to this country. He, too, like the others, left New York a month ago to join the ill-fated Virginius expedition. General Varona's mother and a cousin reside in New York city.

General Pedro Cespedes was a brother of President Cespedes, of the Cuban republic. Beyond that fact little is known of him by his compatriots in New York, inasmuch as he has never been in this country. It is probable that he had gone from Cuba to meet the expeditions on the Atlas, and so was it that he found himself upon the Virginius when that vessel was captured.

The Sprague Deed of Trust.

By the deed of trust in the Sprague suspension, as now made out, it is proposed by the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, and A. & W. Sprague, to convey all their corporate and private property to three trustees by way of mortgage, to be secured by notes amounting say to $12,500,000, having three years to run, with interest payable at 7-10 per cent. per annum, with power reserved to pay a dividend upon the principal on each recurrence of the semi-annual payment. Absolute power is given to trustees to sell any portion of the property in their discretion, and apply the proceeds, ratably, for the payment of the creditors. It is also proposed by the stockholders in the corporation to deposit with the Trustees a majority of the stock of the corporation, to be held in trust by them, so that they can have at all times power to take possession of the management of the corporation. The details of the instrument are full to effect this general purpose.

Power is also given to supply any vacancies that may occur, by suitable judicial appointment. The document was prepared by B. F. Thurston, Chas. Hart, James Tillinghast, and John A. Blood. It is expected that before it is finally delivered to the Trustees that full opportunities will be had for creditors, through their committe, to employ counsel to see that its form is amply sufficient to carry out the proposition on the part of the Company and A. & W. Sprague.

Saving Money.

"How do you get along?" said a devoted wife to her husband, a down-town merchant, in the midst of the panic. "Oh! I shall weather the storm, but I wish I had only a few hundred dollars more. It would be very convenient, to say the least." "Don't you wish you had married a rich wife?" said she, in a teasing way; then rising and going to her room she returned with rather more than the amount required in United States bonds. "Why, where in the world did you get this?" said the bewildered husband. "Well, my dear, you went to a champagne supper seven years ago, and on your return finding navigation around the room rather difficult, deposited hat, shoes, gloves, and a large roll of bank bills on the carpet. I put it away, and waited three weeks for you to inquire if I had seen it. When finding you were ashamed to do so, I invested it; and here you have it."

A Commuter.

The commuters on the N. Haven road, says the Danbury man, have held several meetings recently to give the participants opportunity to declare the road to be a fiendish monopoly, and its officers thieves. For the benefit of those of our readers who don't travel, we wish to explain that a commuter is a man gifted at euchre; he wears large buttons, elegant studs, and occupies two seats. When not engrossed in the vagaries of the game he lightens care by throwing spit-balls, and altogether he is a man who suffers much. We are glad he is holding meetings, and hope it eases him.

CONVICTED.—Frank L. Taintor, the defaulting cashier of the New York Atlantic National Bank, was convicted in the U. S. Circuit Court. His counsel wanted to show that the $400,000 which he embezzled was used by him in Wall street speculations for the bank, but the Court decided that this was no palliation of his offence, and refused to admit it. A motion was made for a new trial.

Whither Are We Drifting?

The epidemic of financial corruption at last holds the proud Western City of Wyandotte in its frightful spell, and the victimized town's glorious newspaper, the *Enterprise*, is aroused to the full perils of the situation. It announces the shameful fact under the heading of "Malfeasance in Office! Corruption! Fraud! The Poundmaster a Defaulter! How the People are Swindled!" Some one got a suspicion that the Poundmaster had a "ring" all by himself, and he was brought up before the Common Council and asked to explain, when he presented the following bill:

Recets	$7.50
Pade out	8.70

The young city was astonished, and the *Enterprise* says: "With the illustrious example of New York before us, we have, at an enormous expense, obtained the damning evidence of the Poundmaster's peculations." In other words, it has discovered that the official's "recets" have been over $30, with two-thirds of the county to hear from. This is an age of corruption in high places, and every honest man will rejoice to hear the *Enterprise* explain: "Fully resolved to protect the interests of the public, we dare the rage of dishonest officials. Citizens of Wyandotte! we cannot be coerced or bribed to suppress the record."

A Norway Scene.

A scene witnessed by some travelers in the north of Norway, from a cliff one thousand feet above the sea, is thus described: "The ocean stretched away in silent vastness at our feet; the sound of waves scarcely reached our airy lookout; away in the north the huge old sun swung low along the horizon, like the slow beat of the pendulum in the tall clock of our grandfather's parlor corner. We all stood silent, looking at our watches. When both hands came together at twelve, midnight, the huge round orb hung triumphantly above the waves, a bridge of gold running due north spanning the waves between us and him. There he shone in silent majesty which knew no setting. We involuntarily took off our hats; no word was said. Combine, if you can, the most brilliant sunrise and sunset you ever saw, and the beauties will pale before the gorgeous coloring which now lit up ocean, heaven, and mountain. In half an hour the sun had swung up perceptibly on his beat, the colors changed to those of morning, a fresh breeze rippled over the floor, one songster after another piped up in the grove behind us—we had slid into another day."

A Disaster on Lake Ontario.

The steamer Bavarian, of the Royal Mail Line, bound from Hamilton to Montreal, with six cabin passengers, took fire about eight o'clock at night, fourteen miles from shore, opposite Oshawa. The fire broke out in the centre of the boat, near the engine, and the flames spread with great rapidity.

Three boats were immediately lowered, and one of them went adrift and was lost. The passengers and crew got into the other boats, one of which contained nine persons, including the pilot, ladies' maid, and seven of the crew. The other boat contained thirteen persons, including the first and second mates, the purser, and two passengers, a boy, and five of the crew. Both boats reached the shore safely. There are fourteen persons to be accounted for, including Capt. Carmichael, Mr. Fennican, the engineer, William Spence, the steward, three lady passengers (Mrs. Hubbard and daughter, of Brockville, and Miss Ireland, of Kingston), and Mr. Wier, of Chatham. These were not able to get into the boats. The last seen of Capt. Carmichael, he was on a plank in the water.

Beasts in the Billows.

A correspondent, describing the wreck of the steamer Agra, off Galle, bound from Calcutta via the Suez canal, says that after the vessel struck on the rocks the passengers and crew had barely time to escape into the boat, as the seas came tumbling over the sides, sweeping everything before them, carrying away one poor invalid sailor, and bursting open the cages and dens of an extensive menagerie on board, going home for the Zoological Gardens. The escape and striking out amid the waves of a crowd of tigers, elephants, &c., and their roars and screams adding to the terror of the wretched passengers, presented a spectacle that will not soon be forgotten. One elephant managed to swim ashore, as did one of the inhabitants of the adjacent coast, who are said to be living in a state of siege, not daring to venture outside of their barricaded doors. The Agra, which sank in deep water, belonged to the Red Cross Line of steamers, plying between Calcutta and London, and was to have taken a number of passengers home from Ceylon.

Making his Record Good.

A member of the Missouri Legislature, whose reputation was exceedingly below "par," absented himself for awhile and then had his death announced. Thereupon the Legislature passed the usual resolutions of condolence, some of the wily member's bitterest enemies eulogized their "departed friend's exalted character and high moral worth," and the next day he reappeared in his seat with the resolutions and eulogies neatly pasted in his memorandum book, as a receipt in full for the past, and a letter of credit for the future.

NO UNCERTAIN SOUND.—When a man discovers a great truth, it is his duty to proclaim it to his fellow man. The use of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS cannot be too strongly recommended to the invalid public. To those who have tried it, nothing need be said—their experience is their proof, pure and positive as Holy Writ. To those who have not tried it, these truths cannot be too often repeated. It is a certain vegetable specific, which aids faltering nature against the triumphs of dyspepsia, bilious disorders of every kind, marlarious fevers, constipation of the bowels, liver complaint, Spring and Fall debility, etc., etc. It costs but little, and can always be at hand. It is the poor man's friend. It saves a doctor's bill, and the time lost in riding five, ten or twenty miles after him; besides being free from all the poisonous medicaments of the pharmacopoeia. It will not stimulate you to-day to leave you weaker to-morrow. Its benefits are permanent.—*Com.*

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.—Jacob Mechella, the Russian sailor, convicted of the murder of the United States Marshal Stevenson in Jersey City, was brought into court. The interpreter was told to ask the prisoner what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him. Mechella raised his head and said: "They kill me! They kill me! Why they no kill me?" Judge Bedle sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, Dec. 5, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. The prisoner exhibited no feeling, and accompanied the officer out of the court room without protest.

The Elmwood and Warwick collars will fit better and wear longer than any other collars, either linen or paper, Try them.—*Com.*

WISTAR'S BALSAM for Bronchitis.—*Com.*

READ THE WEEKLY DEATH LIST of Consumption, and learn how many die of neglected coughs and colds that HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR would have cured.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.—*Com.*

Have you a severe wrench or sprain? Have you rheumatism in any form? Have you a stiff neck, or bunches caused by rheumatic pains? If so, *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is a specific remedy, used internally, and externally.—[Com.

We often see a large stock of cattle which do not seem to thrive, and come out "spring poor," all for want of something to start them in the right direction. One dollar's worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, given to such a stock occasionally during the winter, would be worth more than an extra half ton of hay.—*Com.*

Postal Telegraphy.

There is no subject of greater importance to the public, where a reform is more imperatively required, or so easily effected, as in the telegraph.

It is now a monopoly with rates so high as to prevent the public from using the telegraph, and reserves it as a luxury to the rich or to the speculator, while only the large daily papers in the largest cities can afford it, and these form an alliance offensive and defensive with the Telegraph Company in opposition to every plan of reform.

Two systems have been proposed for remedying these evils—one by the Postmaster-General, who desires to buy and operate all the lines of telegraph. This plan is opposed by many friends of a reform on account of the great outlay required for the purchase and extension of the lines, and of the great increase of power that it would confer on the Executive.

The other plan was proposed by Gardiner G. Hubbard, and adopted by committees of the Senate and House of Representatives to which both plans were referred at the last Congress. By this system telegrams will be received and delivered through the post-office as letters are everywhere, and as telegrams are abroad, transmitted to their place of destination by telegraph, by parties owning and operating lines of telegraph, at rates fixed by Congress—as letters are now transmitted over the railroads. This plan requires no outlay by the General Government, involves no liability for buying, building, or operating lines, and will not increase the powers of the Executive.

The rates proposed are 25 cents for a telegram of 25 words each 500 miles, if it is transmitted by day, and each 1,000 miles by night—a reduction of over 50 per cent. on the present rates, and an increase of 80 per cent. in the length of the telegram. The press rates are equally reduced, and are so low as to permit every weekly paper to receive a telegraphic summary, bringing its news down to the hour of its issue.

This plan proposes as great a reduction as the other can afford, and gives a cheap telegraph to the people without cost to the Government. Competition has been tried and abandoned, and, by the failure of the independent and competing companies, has resulted in placing all the important lines in the country under the control of a single interest, of which Mr. Vanderbilt is the representative.

It remains for Congress to say whether the telegraph shall be made an auxiliary to the post-office, freely used by the people, or the ally of the railroad monopoly, wielded only for its own interest.

A SOVEREIGN BALM
Can be found in that great and reliable family medicine
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,
By the use of which *health* and *happiness* is restored to those afflicted with any *Lung* or *Throat* diseases, such as
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption.
UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.
READ THE FOLLOWING:
Dr. A. L. SCOVILL is the inventor of several medical preparations which have become very popular, and have been the means of doing much good. His inventions are "Hall's Balsam for the Lungs," and "Liver complaint and Tar." For the past two years a letter remedy has been offered to the public. Read the following letter from Dr. SCOVILL referring to it:
MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & CO.:
Dear Sirs—I take the following statement from a perfect conviction and knowledge of the benefits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM in curing the most deep-seated Pulmonary Consumption. I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted. For coughs, and all the early stages of Lung Complaints, I believe it to be a perfect cure, and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fata consumption. It loosens the phlegm and matter to raise without irritating the throat, and gives rest to the patient without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system, stops the night-sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state.
Yours, respectfully,
A. L. SCOVILL.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE."
COLUMBIA, ALA., March 8, 1873
J. N. HARRIS & Co.:
Dear Sirs—I was taking ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a disease of the *Lungs* of thirteen years standing. I have used every remedy offered, and this is the only remedy that has given me relief. I believe it saved my life last spring. At that time I commenced using it, and received immense relief. It stopped on my lungs in ten hours. You are at perfect liberty to publish this letter, for the benefit of suffering humanity, and with respect.
I remain, Yours truly,
D. D. POOL.

Such, my suffering friends, are the letters received daily, and if you do not profit by the unbounded efficacy of this valuable medicine. Be in time, and take to your home a bottle of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. You will find it a glorious prize, and a never-failing friend in time of need.
CAUTION.
Be not deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.
Directions accompany each bottle.
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.,
PROPRIETORS.
For sale by all Medicine Dealers.
FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY
JOHN F. HENRY, New York.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Depend upon it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK
from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.
BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS
will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.
CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
AND
FAMILY LINIMENT
Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.
Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but enlightens and removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.
THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGETABLE and All Healing.
Prepared by
CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by all Druggists.

The Markets.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	$	.11 a .11¾
First quality		.10¼ a .10¾
Second quality		.09¾ a .09¾
Ordinary thin Cattle		.06¼ a .08
Inferior or lowest grade		.05 a .08
Milch Cows		35.00 a 75.00
Hogs—Live		.03¾ a .04¼
Dressed		.04¾ a .05¼
Sheep		.04 a .05¼
Cotton—Middling		.14¾ a .14
Flour—Extra Western		6.25 a 6.25
State Extra		5.65 a 6.25
Wheat—Red Western		1.39 a 1.43
No. 2 Spring		1.33 a 1.34
Rye		.88 a .90
Barley—Malt		1.36 a 1.40
Oats—Mixed Western		.46 a .47
Corn—Mixed Western		.58¾ a .59½
Hay, per ton		18.00 a 28.00
Straw, per ton		12.00 a 16.00
Hops		.06 a .08
Pork—Mess		14.00 a 15.00
Lard		.07 a .07¾
Petroleum—Crude		.5 a 5½ Refined 13
Butter—State		.26 a .28
Ohio Fancy		.24 a .26
" Yellow		.23 a .25¾
Western Ordinary		.17 a .21
Pennsylvania fine		.24 a .34
Cheese—State Factory		.10 a .14½
" Skimmed		.06 a .13
Ohio		.09 a .13
Eggs—State		.28 a .29
BUFFALO.		
Beef Cattle		5.00 a 6.12
Sheep		4.12 a 4.50
Hogs—Live